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THE COUNTRY STORE.

I'd know it by the sight of it, I'd know it by the smell;
I'd know it by the sound of it, and know it mighty well.
I'd know it if you sat me down at midnight, 'mid the scent
Of coffee-bags and sugar-bins and country butter blent.
With eyes shut, I can smell again the prints upon the shelf
Amid the hickory shirting—you could do the same yourself
If you had lived among them in the days when life was bleak
And all you saw was in the town—say every other week.

On that side is the candy—I can see it now, and oh,
How good those striped sticks used to look in days of long ago!
On this side is the muslin with blue trademarks printed on,
The bleached and unbleached side by side, and here's some slazy lawn
And dimity that wouldn't sell (they'd bought it by mistake);
Some blacking, fans and currycombs, with hoe and garden rake.
We used to carry in the eggs and butter, and we'd buy
Our sugar, tea and bluing and the concentrated lye.

We used to wander into the small room where they kept
The "coal oil" and the axle grease—'twas hardly ever swept;
But there it was we found the scales and weighed ourselves and said
It wasn't like the steelyards out in our old wagon shed.
'Twas there that in the springtime pa would buy us all straw hats,
The ten-cent kind made out of straw they use for making mats.
In fall we got our footgear that must last the winter through,
For pa said: "Them's yer winter boots—ye've got t' make 'em do."

I've been in houses mercantile that covered blocks and blocks;
I've seen the clerks that swarmed around in bevies and in flocks;
I've seen the elevators, but I cannot make it seem
Like anything substantial, for 'tis nothing but a dream.
To me the real "store" will be as long as life shall last,
That smelly country village place I knew there in the past,
With just one clerk to sell you things—some fellow whom you knew,
Though sometimes on a circus day there'd be as high as two.
No fun to "do th' tradin'" like I used to, any more—
How clear is memory's picture of that "gen'ral" country store!
—Leslie's Weekly.

TWENTY ACRES IN CARNATIONS

Average Yield Is From 6,000 to 10,000 Flowers Every Day in the Year.

Commercial carnation growing in the northern, middle west and eastern parts of this great country of ours has been a problem in economics. Outdoor growing in the sections named is always confined to limited times, or rather seasons, and so much of it has necessitated hothouse adjuncts that theories vanished before the attacks of conditions. The flower is one that has always been popular, and has been cultured and specialized to almost a perfection, but never commercially satisfactory, excepting to the interested grower whose efforts became remunerative upon the extreme demand and limited supply.

To the stranger within the gates of this state the carnation growing in California becomes an object of the greatest interest and a most satisfactory sight. The success of the enterprise and the very simple and effective style of cultivation make it another marvel in this land of natural wonders.

When E. J. Vawter retired from the active life of a banker he sought recreation in ranching. Part of the land in the confines of Santa Monica, the particular section of this city claiming title as Ocean Park, he experimented with, five years ago, for a more remunerative crop than that of barley. A tract of about two acres was planted with pure California seeding carnation plants. Since then the acreage has increased to twenty, and at the close of the planting work this season the ranch will have 200,000 plants in active growth. Ultimately the most of a 200-acre ranch will be devoted to the culture of this flower.

In brief, the carnation fields are yielding on an average from 6,000 to 10,000 flowers every day in the year, with a market in which the demand is at all times greater than the supply. The plants are perpetuating in a sense, are propagated in the open fields, cultivated with less labor than ordinary crops and are exempt from insect pests and but rarely troubled with disease, excepting ordinary fungus attacks.

The average life of a field carnation varies from two to three years. New plants are taken in cuttings from the old ones and put directly into the ground. They take root in about four weeks, and in about ten months are in bloom and continue to give their daily quota of blossoms until they die out. In planting the carnations are placed in rows three feet apart. This permits the cultivation with horses, and after once in healthy growth they require only watchfulness for disease and insects pests, irrigation about every two weeks and daily picking. —Los Angeles Times.

AN EMPEROR'S CLOCK FAD.

When the allied forces entered Pekin in 1900 and fought their way to Legation street, within sight almost of the Forbidden City, there was great curiosity to enter the portals of that secret spot, which had been a mystery for so long a time. The foot of white man had never been beyond the massive gates. When the troops marched through this city they were surprised and delighted with its marble carvings, its great bronze urns and its queer little corners, cultivated for the delight of the emperor.

Few officers entered the rooms of the emperor. Those who did were surprised to find the walls of the tiny rooms literally covered with clocks. They were of all descriptions. Here you could see the most artistic and beautiful Swiss clocks, and alongside the "Hand-me-down" 99-cent alarm clock of Connecticut. There were more than 400 clocks in the rooms termed the "Emperor's private quarters."

On the Bridlepath Bridge.

Small Boy on Bridge—Aw! say, Poicy! Ain't yer got no manners? Don't spit on de loidy—wait for de gent.—Life.

VIRGINIA FARMS.

Some Notes of a Tour Throughout the "Old Dominion" East of the Mountains.

The great century-old movement of pioneer farmers to the unoccupied lands of the West is nearly over. The wave of civilization has covered the greater portion of the continental United States from the Missouri river to the Pacific. True, there are millions of acres of government land still unoccupied; but the great bulk of this is not worth taking up under the homestead law. It is either sterile mountain, or alkali plain, or in what is graphically termed "arid America." The latter comprises millions of acres possessing all the elements of fertility except one—sufficient water. With plenty of this, it could be made to blossom as the rose; but alas! The annual rainfall is too small. There are in this arid belt hundreds of cabins, windowless, doorless and tenantless, that stand as mute evidences of an unwise homesteader's unsuccessful efforts to raise crops on soil as dry as an ash-heap.

Nearly all the really good agricultural land in the West, still remaining to this government, is in the great Indian reservations, or in the forest reserves. Whenever a reservation is opened for settlement, there is a rush of settlers, as was the historic case in Oklahoma, in 1889. The western migration must now be of men with means to buy lands already taken up. The great days of the Western migration are past forever.

But purely agricultural areas will support only a given population. Only enough persons to perform the work can be profitably engaged upon any farm. The sons, when they grow up, must move elsewhere to find farms for themselves. This condition has led to an increasing inquiry for Southern lands. The stream of new farmers is gradually being diverted from the "Western trail," which it has followed for a century and more, and is turning southward and eastward.

This tendency is shown by the very frequent inquiries that come from readers of the Weekly Blade, concerning available farming lands in the old South. Some desire information because they have been told that lands are very cheap, when their capabilities of production and nearness to markets are considered; others desire to find a less severe climate; others for still different reasons. It was out of the power of The Blade to give definite and uncolored information. The writer of this article, in order to get a clear knowledge of at least one section, combined a brief business trip with a vacation tour, and has just returned from two weeks of travel through Virginia, east of the Alleghany mountains, to inform himself on the matter.

East of the Alleghanies, Virginia is divided topographically into the Valley, Piedmont region, Middle Virginia, and Tidewater Virginia. The valley occupies the region between the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge. It is made up of the renowned Shenandoah valley, and smaller north and south depressions. The Piedmont section comprises an irregular line of fourteen counties winding along the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge. ("Piedmont" is French for "foot of the mountains"). Middle Virginia is the north-and-south strip extending from Piedmont eastward to the head of tidewater in the many rivers flowing into Chesapeake Bay; and thence to the seacoast is the Tidewater region.

A layer of granite rock comes to the surface along this line of demarcation between the Middle and Tidewater sections. It crosses the Potomac above Washington, at Little Falls; the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg; the James, at Richmond, forming the famous falls (really rapids) there; the Appomattox, at Petersburg; and thence southward. These falls in the various rivers stop navigation, and prevent the ocean tides from influencing them above. These rivers are navigable below these points, and the fact that here was the head of navigation determined the settlements originally. Below these points, these rivers are wide and sluggish, the tide rising and falling twice every twenty-four hours. It follows that Tidewater Virginia really begins at a point on the Potomac north from Fredericksburg, and its western boundary follows the line of granite outcrop noted above. Get a school geography, look at the map of the state, and all this will be plain.

From the Blue Ridge the surface slopes toward the Atlantic. The Piedmont region is a land of hills and valleys; Middle Virginia is rolling, gradually becoming more level as it goes eastward; while Tidewater Virginia is as level as a western prairie and but little above the level of the sea. All sections are well watered by living streams.

Tidewater Virginia has a sandy soil. The forests are largely pine. When land is left uncultivated, pine, oak, etc., soon spring up. Around Norfolk the price of land is high, because it is used to raise vegetables for the great city markets of the North, freights by steamer being very low. Peanuts is the largest crop. In some localities, cucumbers for pickling are very profitable. General farming is successful anywhere. Land sells at $10 to $15 per acre, except around the cities, where it is high.

In the Midland and Piedmont sections, tobacco is still the staple crop. In these sections are many so-called "worn-out" farms. Tobacco and corn were raised year after year without any use of manure. The soil was robbed of its necessary elements, thus rendering it unproductive. These lands are very cheap. They can be bought for $5 to $10 per acre. All they need is common sense in agriculture, to restore their original fertility.

The most successful method employed by Northern farmers who have gone there is this: Fall plowing, deep subsoiling; then protect the soil from winter rains by rye to be turned under; follow this by cow-peas, also turned under; follow in the fall by rye, or red clover and rye, to be turned over in the spring; then corn, which is harvested. Follow that fall by rye, to be cut for hay or grain; then by cowpeas, to be cut for hay; then to wheat, which will yield a full crop. The land is then all right. The soil is red or chocolate in color, sometimes yellow. The former colors are due to iron oxide in the soil. The Western farmer can tell nothing of the fertility of Virginia soil from its color.

The Valley region is a limestone country, with intersections of slate or sandstone. Blue grass flourishes here, and it is a splendid cattle country. Fruit of all kinds is productive and profitable. The Piedmont region is rapidly becoming a great apple and peach region, and those with large orchards are making money. Grains and all northern crops flourish in the region, which is rich and fertile.

The advantages of Virginia are: Cheap lands; cheap negro labor (but somewhat unreliable); general farming pays well; the great markets of the country are near, and you do not have the freight rate for hundreds of miles taken off the price; the climate is that of southern Ohio and Kentucky—no winters like the past one has been to people north of the 40th parallel of latitude; hence, a much longer grazing and working season. Corn planted at the end of June will make a good crop. The frost-free season is about 200 days.

The writer traveled between Portsmouth, Ohio, and Norfolk, Va., on April 13. Everywhere the cherries and plums were in full blossom, the spring flowers in the gardens were blooming, farmers were plowing for corn, the buds on the forest trees were ready to leaf, people were making garden, and children came running to the stations in their bare feet. Compare these facts with what was true at that time in your locality, and you can see the difference.

Why are farm values so low in Virginia? Here is the answer:

Climatic and economic conditions favored, in the region east of the Blue Ridge, the production of tobacco and of cotton as staple products and necessarily of corn to feed the slaves. When, owing to the war, slavery was abolished, the economic equilibrium of that section was badly disturbed. The war had demolished the homes, destroyed the fences, and wiped out the stock of farm animals, leaving the farmers without resources. The labor problem became unsettled, cotton raising was abandoned, the production of tobacco and other farm products was curtailed, and the talent of the country, formerly engaged in farming, abandoned the homestead and moved to the cities, or was swept by that tidal wave of emigration which made the West a possibility to a new country, where no problems of reconstruction or history confronted them. These causes brought forth the decrease in farm values, not only in Virginia, but also in the whole South.

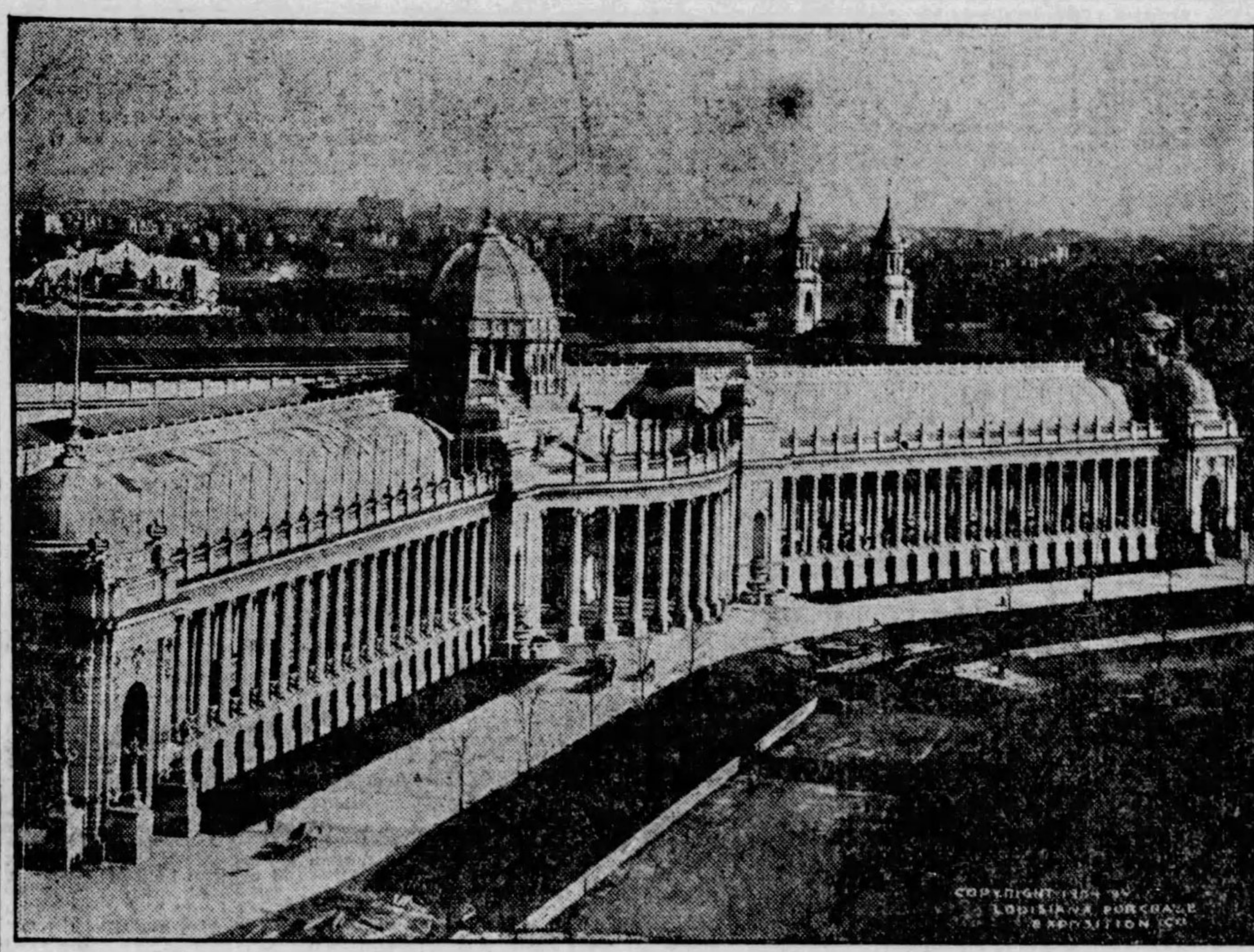
Now, as to the disadvantages: The Virginian farmers are extremely backward. They use the farming implements of 50 years ago. You will find, in the stores of dealers, the old single shovel plow, that no bright northern farmer of this generation ever used. They do not realize the need of saving manure. They would sooner hunt foxes than cultivate crops. They are going behind-hand. They need the infusion of northern energy.

Do not go to Virginia unless you have some ready money. You can buy any farm one-third down, the balance on long time, at fair interest; but you will have to buy modern labor saving implements and to maintain yourself while you are restoring the soil unless you have money to buy fertilizers to bring your land into immediate fertility. The writer asked a business man in Petersburg about peanuts as a crop. "Why," was the reply, "they raise lots of peanuts around here; but it takes all the profit to buy guano for the next crop." That is undoubtedly true, as regards the native farmer; a thrifty northern man would make him tell a different tale.

Several of the railroads running through Virginia are energetically working to bring up-to-date and forehanded Northern farmers there. They desire to get more people, that they may have more crops to carry to market. They have no land to sell; but they will aid intending purchasers by referring them to reliable men. All these roads sell "homeseekers' tickets" at a reduced rate.

The writer will be glad to answer any queries from readers of the Weekly Blade who will inclose a postage stamp.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.



Varied Industries Building, St. Louis World's Fair.

TWO LIVES SAVED BY A HORSE

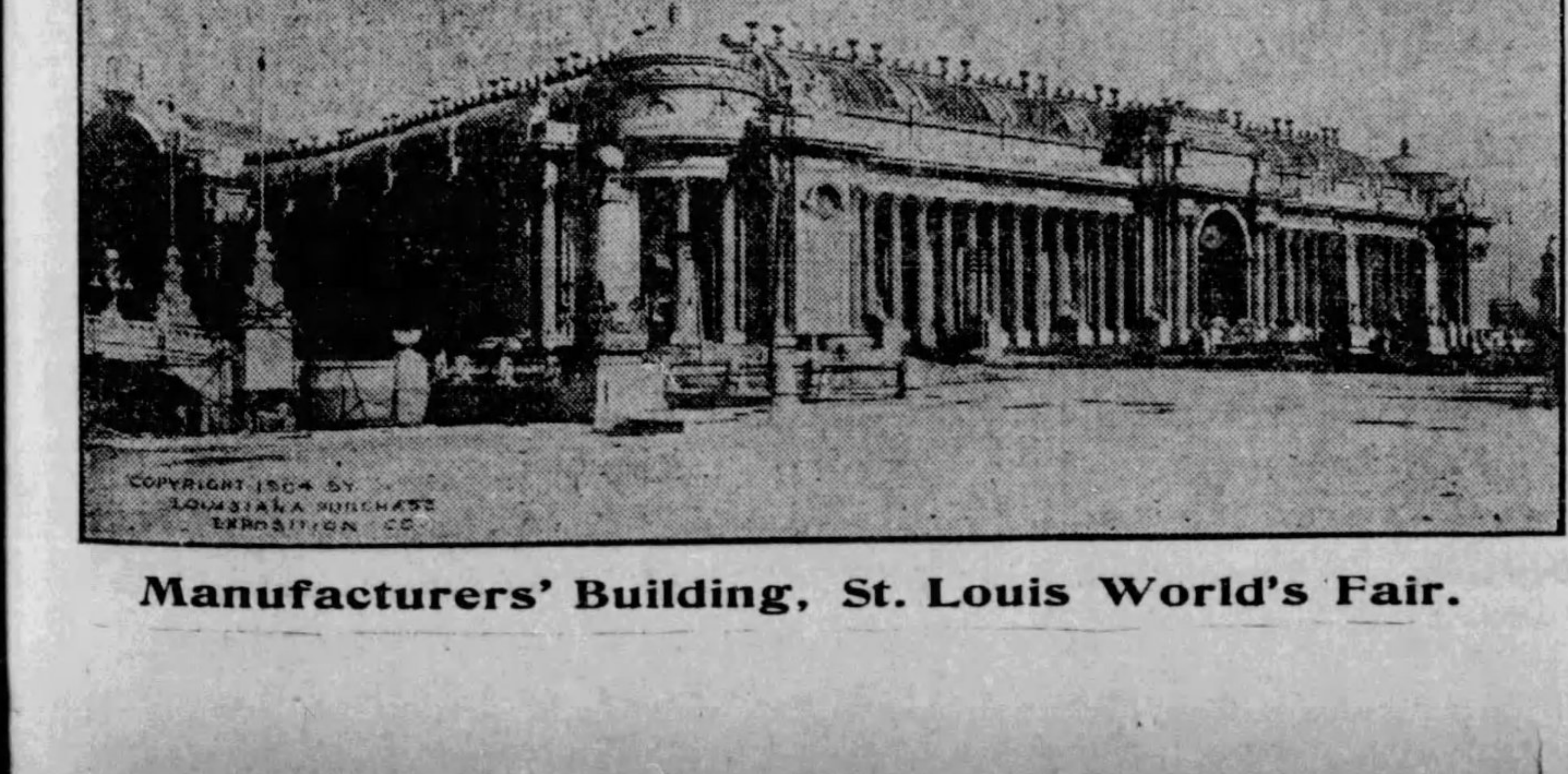
A Malden physician had an adventure some time ago which he does not care to repeat, although it gave him a much higher appreciation of the intelligence of his pet driving horse than he had previously entertained. He was returning home from visiting a patient late at night, in company with a clergyman, when the horse stopped short at one of the most dangerous grade crossings within the city's limits. Absorbed in lively conversation with clerical friend and seeing no gate down he mechanically touched the horse with the whip and urged it by his voice to go forward, but the spirited animal for once would not respond, and, instead of obeying, stepped briskly aside and turned his head as far as possible from the train, which just then whizzed by at the rate of forty miles an hour. It was a close call for the occupants of the carriage, who sat breathless through the moments of terrible suspense, but the horse maintained its attitude of a half circle until the danger was passed. It seems that the gatekeeper was asleep at his post and had neglected his duty, but the delicate ears of the horse had detected the sound of the coming train and had rightly interpreted it as the signal of a danger to be avoided. Both men were firmly convinced that they owed their lives, under Providence, to the intelligent use the animal made of its former experience with grace crossings, and nothing but a farm 'down east" with a radium mine on it would now tempt its owner to part with it.—Boston Transcript.

"SPELL OR PAY."

A brand new type of spelling bee is the latest thing at the clubs, and it is a favorite game when a party of men are sitting around a big table in the cafe, because the losers are "stuck" for drinks, or whatever form of refreshment is most in demand. One person takes any letter, say "d," the person next to him thinks of some word commencing with "d" and announces aloud the second letter of the word—we'll say "r." The third person takes it up there and thinks of another word beginning with "dr." He might say "e." The next might say "a."

The next person is in a hole, for unless he gives as the next letter one which will make a part of a word he is "stuck," and if the letter he gives is the last letter of any word he is also "stuck." He might say "n," but if he did the next man would challenge him to announce the word he had in mind. If he said "m," the next man would claim a word spelled.

Another instance: No. 1 takes "d," 2 takes "r," 3 takes "o," 4 takes "u," 5 takes "g," 6 takes "h" and 7 is forced to take "t" and loses. If No. 7 could have thought of any word except drought he might have "stuck" some one beyond him. The new game is creating quite a furor, and is a favorite after-dinner pastime and causes much hard thinking and fun, but it shows up the poor spellers terribly.—Philadelphia Press.



Manufacturers' Building, St. Louis World's Fair.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

BY F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)

Shortly after the election came a sensation which startled the county and caused such a stirring up in court house circles as had not been experienced for years.

According to law, the common pleas court had appointed two citizens to make the annual examination and inspection of the business of the county. As the board of commissioners transact all matters of business pertaining to county affairs, it is the duty of this committee to pass upon the official work of the commissioners. By virtue of his office the prosecuting attorney of the county is an ex-officio member of this investigating committee. They examine the work of the commissioners and the result of their findings is published in the county press.

Having in view the raid on the county funds the court house combination had labored the year previous for the election of Emery. They thought with him in the prosecutor's office they would need not fear the investigation of the work of the commissioners. Even with him not a member of their organization they felt secure in the belief that he would be guided by Ballard, and they had good reasons for trusting Ballard. This was why they opposed Emery's plan for leaving Ballard's office and as the months went by the independence of the young prosecuting attorney was the source of no little annoyance to them. It cost Flanders many hours of anxiety and even after Paul's engagement to Helen he did not feel secure.

Soon after the election it began to be noised about that trouble was brewing in official circles. There were many mysterious movements and whispered conferences in and about the courthouse. Gradually it leaked out that there would be some surprises along with the publication of the commissioners' report. These rumors became exaggerated each time they were repeated until there were those who believed a first mortgage had been executed on the entire county.

The courthouse combination was restless. The members were in session almost every afternoon or evening. The real difficulty, stripped of all fringes was this: The judge of the common pleas court owed his nomination and election to the Flanders crowd. His appointment of men to examine the commissioners' report was dictated by John Flanders with the advise of Bradley, Gillam, Bentley and others of the combination. They took care that men were appointed they could trust to overlook any shortcomings in the official work of the commissioners and gloss over the shady transactions which, if probed, would show either criminal carelessness or downright rascality.

This committee had been at work for some time before the rumor was started that there was a disagreement. Prosecuting Emery insisted in doing too much investigating. The other two members suggested that as he was busy they would give their time to the work and he should examine their findings. To this proposition the prosecutor would not agree. He believed it to be his duty under the law, to devote himself to the work and every day he was on hand ready to examine to the minutest detail the conduct of the business of the county.

It did not require much time for him to discover something was wrong. He found funds overdrawn and evidences of favoritism in the letting of public contracts. The journal of the commissioners showed such wholesale purchases of supplies as to astound him. He discovered that enormous prices were in many instances paid for articles—prices far above market value. He saw that hundreds and thousands of dollars of the money of the taxpayers was being squandered.

Paul Emery saw through the whole situation. He connected with this plundering of the people of the county the combination of office holders which he had been urged to join by John Flanders. He realized the gigantic scale of the operations and the fact that this ring of politicians had entrenched itself in the court house and was deliberately robbing the county. It was robbery just as much as was the work of the masked highwayman and was all the more flagrant as it was being carried on by men who had sworn to faithfully and honestly serve the public. And then when Emery realized that the central figure in this combination, the brains of the organization, was the father of the dearest girl in the world, his promised wife, he became heart sick. On the one hand his duty was plain. He was an official of the county, chosen by the people to protect and defend their interests. On the other hand, if he did his duty it might implicate Helen's father and ruin him.

Frankness was one of young Emery's predominant traits. If he had anything to say he said it even though the task was disagreeable. He decided to talk the matter over with Flanders.

Paul was a caller at the Flander's home almost daily. The evening of the day he made up his mind to talk it over with Flanders, he walked out to the house in a most sober frame of mind. Helen met him at the door and was struck with the seriousness of his expression.

"What is it, Paul? Is anything wrong?"

"No, little one. Just a little matter of county business that I want to talk over with your father. You know the auditor and the prosecuting attorney are two important factors in the official circles of the county and need to confer frequently. This is how I explain my frequent calls here," he added with a laugh.

"Well, papa is in the library," said Helen, "and I suppose this old county business must be attended to, but I don't like it a bit, for I wanted to talk to you myself. Now, run along, but remember that another evening your business is with another member of the Flanders family," and Helen shook her finger at him as he disappeared through the door into the library.

"Hello, Paul," was the greeting the young man received, as he entered the room. "Glad you have come, for I want to get an inkling of the sensation you are about to spring through the report on the doings of the county commissioners. If half I hear on the streets is true, you expect to send a regiment of politicians and officeholders to the penitentiary."

"Not so bad as that, I hope, Mr. Flanders," said Paul, "but the truth is county affairs are in a bad tangle, and there will have to be more or less of an airing. There will have to be a severe reprimand administered, and I confess I do not like to do it, for I realize it will be pouring water on the wheel of our political enemies."

"Why do you do it, then? The other members of the committee are all right. Why not let the report of the commissioners go to the public with the customary forty or fifty lines to the effect that the committee examined the report, etc., and found everything all right."

"Because, Mr. Flanders, my oath of office will not permit me to pass over the flagrant violations of the commissioners and the unwarranted and unlawful manner in which public funds have been used. The taxpayers have actually been robbed, and I would be an accessory did I remain quiet."

"Pshaw! Admitting that every dollar has not been used as it should, the county would not know the difference if you did not tell it," muttered Flanders in a tone which indicated no little degree of disgust. "I suppose Robinson and Carper have gone too far, but they can be toned down. Besides, next year we have a big ticket to elect and as I expect to head it, I am not looking for any extra trouble."

"And I do not want to cause you trouble of any kind, Mr. Flanders. The truth is there will be no end of trouble if county affairs are not in better shape. I am not much of a politician, but in the long run I believe honesty is a good asset in politics as well as in business. If this thing is cleaned up, and we do the cleaning ourselves, it will be better for the party than to let it go on until there is an explosion which will make it impossible for us to elect a man in the county for years to come.

"I wanted to talk to you about that combination over at the court house in which you are interested. I am a young man to give advice to one of your age and experience, but if I were you I would get out of that organization, or, better still, call off the members and break it up. It is going to be dangerous for you to go on. There is a great deal of talk and there are suspicions that all is not as it should be. Let the thing die, at least until next summer, and remove yourself from all danger."

"You do not mean, Paul, that in your diagnosis of the commissioners' report you intend to make public what you know about our organization?" queried Flanders, turning pale and flushed by turns.

"No, I do not mean that. My duty is to explain what I know about the management of county affairs and the proper expenditure of the people's money. The favoritism, and the rake-offs need not be touched upon, but I surmise that even what may be said will create something of a commotion and I do not want you to be in a position to be under suspicion."

"Well, Paul," said Flanders, "we may suspend our meetings, but the organization must be kept up. It has proved of great value to the party and we can consider the county ours. We have most of the officials in the court house and have been the means of electing the mayor of the city, a congressman, a common pleas judge and a couple of state officers.

"Besides, what is wrong about it? The contributors to the fund in my possession are not so much the people of the county but those who do work for the county. Plenty of men pay to secure a job of work in business lines. Why is it not all right to give a bonus to those who secure work to be performed for the county? We have come out of this campaign with $5,600 in the treasury and this is a good nest egg for next year's campaign, and we will need more if you insist on stirring up trouble for the party which elected you to office."

"Now, Mr. Flanders," said Paul, "there is no use for us to go into the merits and demerits of that court house combination. I have given you my word that so far as my comments on the commissioners' report is concerned I will not say anything which will cause you trouble. Personally, I will be guarded in what it is my duty to say. But I do think it would be wise for you, in view of possible developments, and because you expect to be a candidate next year, to go slow and keep out of the storm. You understand that my relations with you and the family are such that I would not for the world have you occupy a position which you might have some difficulty in satisfactorily explaining."

"I believe you, Paul, and I thank you for coming to me in regard to the matter. I think you will find me on the right side."

But Mr. Flanders did not explain which he considered the right side.

Young Emery was not a little worried over his perplexing situation. On the one hand was his duty as an official, and on the other was the danger to Helen's father if he fearlessly performed that duty. He knew the inside workings of the court house ring. He had enough evidence in his possession to drive half the county officials out of the court house. It was not party ties that held him back. While he was a party man he had no use for dishonesty in public places and he was as frank to condemn it in his own party as in the other.

But he made up his mind that whatever he might give to the public in his report on the commissioners' report he would not touch the match to the real mine. It was in his power to do so, and he believed it was likewise his duty but he could not bring himself to do or say anything which would in anyway throw a shadow over the home of the Flanders, and he could not tell all he knew without implicating Helen's father.

At any rate, what he intended to say in his report might create enough of a stir in the county to cause Flanders to pull out of the combination. As for the others he had little feeling for them.

The report of the commissioners was given to the public early in December. To it was appended the reports of the examiners, a majority report signed by the two appointees of the judge, and a minority report which bore the signature of Paul Emery, prosecuting attorney. The majority report was an innocent affair, and simply stated that the books and vouchers had been examined, that everything was found to be all right, and that the committee had no recommendations to offer.

The minority report was written in Emery's vigorous style, and it opened the eyes of the citizens of the county, and set their tongues to wagging, and yet the prosecutor told himself he had drawn a mild document considering the material he had at hand. He condemned the loose methods employed by the commissioners in transacting the business of the county, declared it amounted to criminal negligence, to say the least, and demanded, on behalf of the county, a more economical management.

He showed how the court house was stocked with supplies sufficient for years to come, and proved by the bills that more than the market value was paid for them. He pointed out how the commissioners had ignored the law in the letting of contracts, and how, in scores of ways, they had been reckless in the expenditure of the money of the taxpayers.

It was a blow direct from the shoulder, and the language used was sufficiently clear and the assertions made were backed up by such positive proofs, that there was no possible way left open for even the shadow of an excuse. And yet Emery had said nothing about a court house combination, and there was not anything in his report which reflected on Auditor John Flanders.

There was no question about the report stirring up a sensation. It was the talk of the county. Tax paying time was on, and men were coming in every day from all parts of the county, and the report was generally discussed. The commissioners were roundly condemned, and the court house officials generally came in for severe condemnation. The belief became a fixed one that a ring existed, and the increase in the taxes was pointed to as proof that, as usual, the taxpayers were paying the freight.

The report, with the findings of the committee, was published in the Herald and Sun, and both papers took a strong stand in favor of better county management. The Sun insisted that the time had fully come when a change was needed, not only in the office of commissioner, but throughout the court house. The party in power had proved incapable of properly handling county affairs, and the increase in taxes and the scoring given the officials by the prosecuting attorney, who belonged to the same political party, was evidence enough to prove that a change was necessary.

And then the Sun commended Prosecutor Emery for his firm stand for the right, and said that while Mr. Emery belonged to the opposite party, the whole county was proud of him because he was honest and fearless.

The Herald, too, praised Emery for his courage in frankly pointing out the carelessness, if it could be called that, which obtained in the conduct of county affairs, and said there certainly was need of reform in some of the county offices, and that, while the Herald was a party organ, it would not hesitate to follow the lead of Prosecutor Emery, and assist him whenever possible in giving to the public the true condition of county affairs. If the trouble involved in an unlawful way any of the county officials, the Herald wanted it understood that it would not shield any man, no matter if it had assisted in his election

A day or two after the publication of the report, and while its discussion was at fever heat, Emery walked into Ballard's office on an errand, and found that worthy and Flanders in earnest conference.

"Well, Paul, you stirred up a hornet's nest, right," said Ballard.

"There is at least one thing for which I can commend you, Paul," said Flanders, "and that is that you postponed your report until after the election. Had that been published six weeks ago not a man on our ticket would have pulled through. But don't you think you was pretty rough on the boys?"

"I could not have done anything less, and might have said much more, as both of you know," replied Paul. "I suppose I have made myself unpopular with the party, but I cannot help it. The sooner the party in this county straightens up and does the proper thing by the people, the better for it. The voters are not fools, and if I can scare the party into doing better I will have proved myself to be a good party man."

"There is no use talking," said Ballard, "some of the boys have become too bold, and have gone too far. It is an easy matter to lose what we have gained in this county, and the indications are, Paul, that you have started a revolution which will lose us every county office. The thing has been brewing for some time, but you have lighted the match, and the explosion is as certain to follow as daylight follows darkness."

"In that event I will suffer with the balance of my party, and will be a one-termer," remarked Emery, with a smile, "but if I lose the office and all my political friends, I must still insist that I have done nothing more than my duty."

CHAPTER XX.

The latter part of the winter and the following spring a stricter economy in the management of county affairs was the theme most generally discussed. The interest was kept up by the Sun and the Herald, both papers taking a determined stand in favor of better local government in city and county. The commissioners' report and the comments on that document by Prosecutor Emery furnished texts for dozens of editorial articles while communications bearing on these subjects were numerous and came from all parts of the county and from followers of both parties.

This agitation aroused and educated the citizens. They began to inquire what they had to show for the thousands they poured annually into the city and county treasuries. The more the matter was probed the more convincing the conclusion that they were not getting value received.

The city campaign began early and was fast and furious from the start. Strongly entrenched through the aid of his powerful machine built up through two terms Mayor Albert Hughes defied the political fates and determined to make the race for the third term. The even mightier machine which had been builded with such care by the court house clique was also at his back. If there was anything in organization and money surely he should win. But the city administration was rotten to the core. Vice was protected by paying tribute to the officials. The police force was made the tool of corrupt politics and was a source of danger rather than protection. The keepers of saloons and dives disregarded the law without fear of punishment. The town was so wide-open that it became a haven for the criminals of the country. Any man who had the price could escape punishment for even serious offenses. City affairs had reached the point where a change was a necessity.

But opposed to this demand for better government were the two political machines, working with the precision of a clock, the little one fighting for existence and the bigger one seeking to prevent the breaking of an important spoke.

Hughes was renominated after an unsuccessful effort to turn him down by his party. How to defeat him at the polls was the question. There was considerable talk of an independent movement and the Sun advocated the plan with the understanding that its party would indorse the independent candidate should he be a man in whom the city had confidence. The Herald declared that while Mayor Hughes was nominated by its party's convention that paper had a higher duty to perform than to advocate his election. He had given the city an expensive and unsatisfactory administration, had proved a weakness rather than a strength to the party and that it would be a misfortune to continue him at the head of the local government. The Herald pledged its support to an independent candidate if that candidate were a man of known honor and integrity with ability for the place.

A mass convention was called by the independents, and Captain Barton was nominated for mayor. There was an enthusiasm about the meeting which the machine politicians admitted to each other forboded trouble. Captain Barton was not in the city at the time, and a committee was selected by the convention to wait on him on his return, acquaint him with the action of the convention, and urge his acceptance. The captain was not anxnious to enter upon another campaign. He was not an office-seeker. He preferred the ease and comfort of private life. But the call was urgent. His own party was ready to endorse his candidacy. There was a turning to him as the man to lead the city out of its trouble and establish decency and order in the municipality. He accepted the trust, and within two weeks his own party had made him its candidate.

The Herald, true to its word, came out strongly in the support of Barton. It took the position that there should be no politics in the management of a city; that a city was, in a sense, a business corporation, and that its affairs should be conducted on business principles the same as a bank or a large business concern of any kind; that it mattered not if the chief executive were a Republican or a Democrat, so long as he gave the city a clean and honest administration; that through party politics the city had become a modern Sodom, and that its growth, commercially, morally and intellectually was being dwarfed under the Hughes regime.

It was a bitter campaign. If the adherents of Barton lacked the force of the political machine, they made up for it in enthusiasm and the justness of their cause. Independent movements are rarely successful, but occasionally it becomes necessary for members of parties to combine for protection, and when local causes lead them to do so, there are times when they sweep everything before them, smash machines and overwhelm the most astute politicians.

And such a time was reached in this campaign. Nothing could check the independent movement. It was resistless. Every issue of the Sun and Herald fanned the flames and nerved honest citizens to yet greater effort. The Hughes party had subsidized a small morning paper, but its puny efforts in behalf of the machine were so feeble as to be pitiful.

"Say, Ballard," said Flanders, on the day prior to the spring election, "looks as if you would have to invent some story as plausible as that about Barton dying of apoplexy at the time of my election, else we are going to be whipped tomorrow. What do you think?"

"Hughes is defeated, and salt won't save him," replied Ballard, with a grim smile. "We are up against a stone wall and our organization is futile as against the voters of this city. Emery started the ball rolling in the winter, and we are now getting results. You have some idea, Flanders, of what you will have to face in the county this fall."

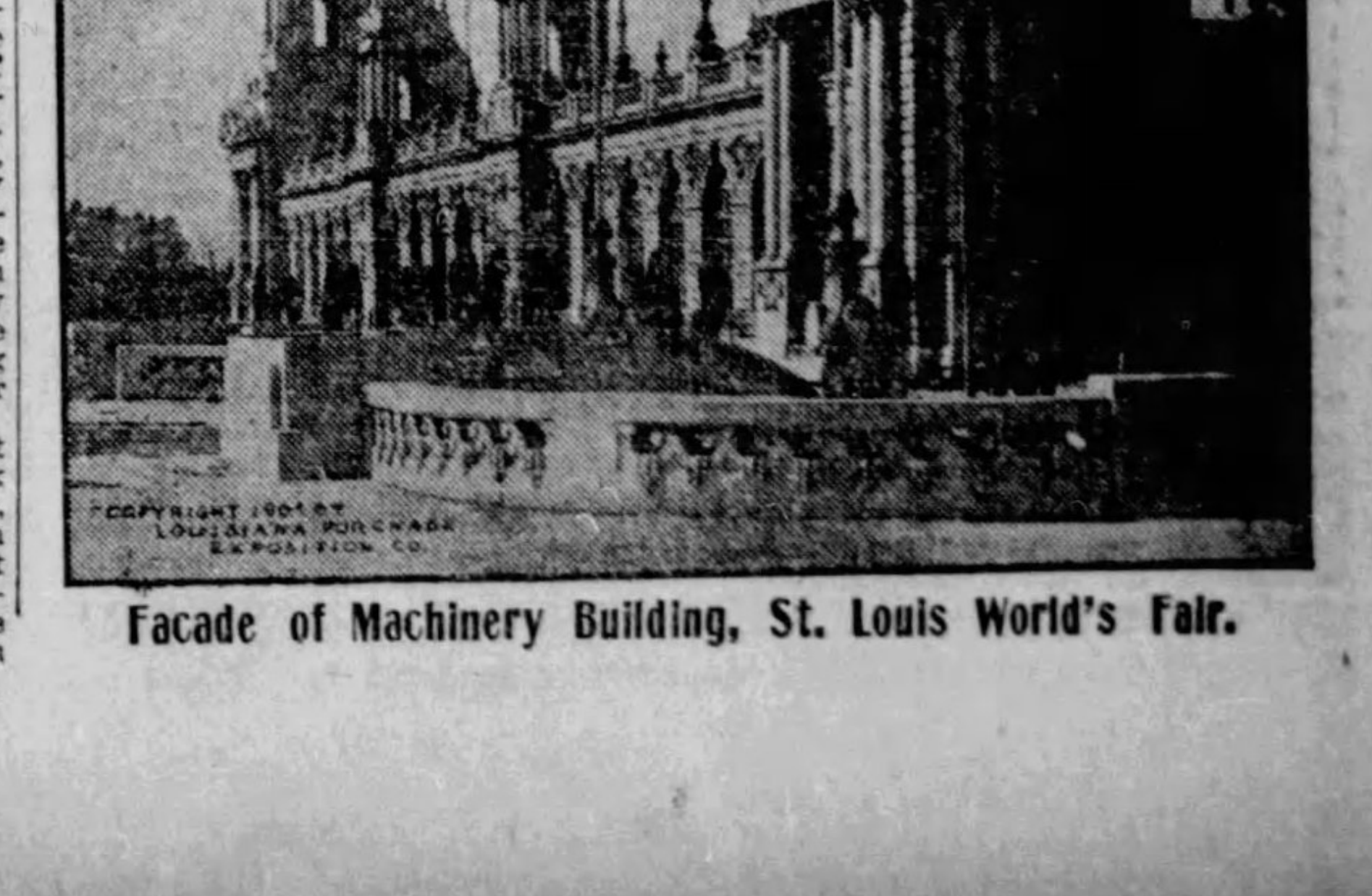
"But, Oscar, this is merely a city election. A presidential campaign will be on this summer and fall and party lines will be closely drawn. This will be our salvation in the county. In an off year I have my doubts as to what the result would be. But there are more independents in a municipal campaign than when it comes to county, state and national affairs. This flurry will be over tomorrow, but I must confess the defeat of Hughes will be a great loss to us."

"And that is the point," urged Ballard. "You do not hear parties mentioned. A better city government is demanded. But with Hughes defeated we lose one of our greatest elements of strength. After the voters have laid him away on the political shelf they will turn to county matters and, believe me, you may expect an interesting season. Presidential year may save our ticket, but the defeat of Hughes tomorrow will make us a thousand votes weaker in the county. You can put that in your hat."

"The truth is," said Flanders, "Hughes is to blame for this trouble. City affairs are in bad condition. He has loosened the reins too much. The better element certainly has reason for complaint. If I were in business I do not know but that I would support Barton. He is all right. There is no question that he will give the city an honest government, but our party should not be split in this way on the eve of a great national campaign."

"Well," was Ballard's closing comment, "Hughes has done as well by the city as some of the officials have done by the county. Looking after the interest of the party is all right, but it cannot best be done by giving the people the worst of it. A day of reckoning is certain to come. Emery warned us of this months ago and he was right."

And Hughes was defeated. Captain Barton had a snug majority and the



Facade of Machinery Building, St. Louis World's Fair.

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THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am,"

Very truly yours,
I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

combined machines of city and county met a stinging defeat.

The Sun was jubilant over the result. Not only was the victory merited because it was in the interest of better government, but it was a party triumph which would bear good fruit. The Sun declared the turning down of Hughes was but the beginning of a house cleaning which would not cease until it had extended into all the offices in the court house and the rascals were turned out and men installed who would faithfully represent the taxpayers. It urged a lining up of the forces of good government for the fall campaign and pointed out that local affairs should be divorced from state and national politics, declaring that it was the local government which created the burden of taxation and that affairs right at home were of more vital importance than who should be elected on state and national tickets.

The Herald did not express any regret over the defeat of Mayor Hughes but hoped the party would learn a lesson from the result. Voters must not be expected to support a man, especially for a local office, simply because he was on their party ticket if they knew him not to be worthy the place. It was poor policy and poorer politics to ask citizens to return to office a man whose public record would not bear the closest scrutiny. It was high time, the Herald declared, for the party to start anew and prepare for the great campaign ahead of it by canvassing the county for the best men to be found to be placed on the local ticket in the fall contest. If reform was needed in the city hall it was equally necessary in the court house, but the party should do its own house cleaning and the time to begin was before the primaries were held. The people were not in a humor to be trifled with longer.

But the court house ring held its organization intact and conferences were even more frequently as the spring days went by. The efforts of the members were redoubled to make up for the loss at the city election. They had learned a lesson but made a misapplication of it. Instead of setting to work to right wrongs they took the opposite tact and prepared to rob the county to a yet greater extent to secure funds to keep themselves in office. There is no person so blind as the politician who imagines himself shrewd enough to deceive any great number of people. The awakening is one certain to produce a disagreeable shock.

Throughout the spring months Robinson and Carper, tutored by Flanders, Ballard, Johnson and others of the gang went to the limit in plunging the county into debt. Every means possible was resorted to in order to give contracts for public work or for county supplies and on each contract there was a rake off which went into their treasury. More bridges were built, more roads piked, while the basement and vaults of the court house were packed with supplies of all kinds. The gang was making hay while the sun was shining for the wise ones, like Ballard, knew that a storm was brewing and that when it broke it would be terrific.

Two events happened that spring which caused a delightful flutter in the social circle of the town. In early May occurred the marriage of James Dagan and Rose Barton. The platonic friendship which for so long a time existed between the two ended as is usually the case in a love deep and strong. The whole city gave its benediction and best wishes to the happy couple and declared it a splendid match, and so it proved for, as is written in all the good fairy tales, "they lived happily together forever after."

The second event, fully as pleasing to society, was the announcement of the engagement between Paul Emery and Helen Flanders, the marriage to take place in the early autumn. The entire city, old and young, was interested in this affair. The two young people were general favorites, and when their engagement became public they were overwhelmed with congratulations, not the stereotyped form, but they were the sincere expressions of good will for two young people esteemed for their admirable traits of character and made all the more interesting by the fervent attachment for each other. The person who refuses to become interested in two lovers should consult a physician; his condition is serious.

(To Be Continued.)

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull Strong, Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 216 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Idyl of the Street.

It was in Broadway at the cab stand by Greeley Square. A foolish questioner, who belonged to the great aggregation of the blind to the obvious, came by. She paused and approached a cabman on his box.

"Are you the driver of the cab?" she asked.

The cabman was cynical, as cabmen grow to be in their profession.

"No, ma'am," he responded, with a dipping motion of his bent index finger toward the animal in the shafts. "That's the driver; I'm the horse."

Only a seasoned cabman could have done it as he did and the lady, with an indignant sniff, woke up.—Judge.

The Dook.

We show the duke about New York.

"This," we explain, "is Wall street."

His grace yawns.

"Er—where is Brad street, dontyeknow?" he asks.

The ladies of the party are much agitated; it is the first hint our distinguished guest has let fall.—Puck.

A Good Resolution.

I stole a kiss the other night,
Today my conscience pricks me some;
I think I'll have to go around
And put it where I got it from.
—Cornell Widow.

PLAIN MISS MARY

ELIZABETH AYRES.

No one has so slight a personality as to be without a story. It may be a plain, simple, uneventful story, hardly worth the telling, but people do not live in the world without having some experiences, even if their's is the humblest sort of an existence.

Few would think of connecting plain Miss Mary with a story. In fact few would think about her at all only as a commonplace, little old woman who ministers to their wants from behind a ribbon counter. Miss Mary has stood behind this same counter for more years than she can remember unless she stops to think and count them over. She was there, appearing almost as she does today, when those who are now grown men and women were little children.

The shop where she is employed has expanded and climbed to lofty heights. From a small beginning it has developed into an "Emporium of Fashion and Finery," and has taken on metropolitan airs and graces. Thousands have passed under the eyes of Miss Mary. She knows many of those who throng the aisles and her acquaintance never grows less for there are always new faces to take the places of those which will never come again to the ribbon counter.

"Think of how many people I have seen and spoken to," Miss Mary says proudly. "It has been a great experience, almost equal to traveling."

The constant change has kept her from ever feeling sad. She is always sure that each day will bring some fresh interest, and, being so sure, she is seldom disappointed.

Outwardly, Miss Mary is the same to every one with whom she comes in contact. Inwardly, she has her preferences. She weaves happy romances about the ones she fancies, and is thrown into a pleasant little flutter of excitement when her favorites choose to tell her anything about themselves.

It makes so much for her to think of at night when she is alone in her room. She has always cared more for people than for books, and now that she is getting old, she has to save her eyes as much as possible. But she has so many interesting things to fill her mind, she never grows sad or lonely when she sits by herself in the evening.

There is one thing that Miss Mary possesses that she regards as a luxury. The register in her room is near to the window, so she can sit there looking out as comfortably in the winter as she can in the summer. And this is a great comfort to Miss Mary. The street where she lives is a populous one—you would never finding her living away from people—and she knows the "regulars" among the passers-by as well as she knows those of the shop's patrons. Her street friends afford her much to think about, too, thought they have no idea how familiar they are to Miss Mary. So you see she finds plenty in life to make her happy.

Her ever-ready interest gives her a bird-like alertness which serves her well when she is waiting on customers, and you may be sure if you go by her window when she is there or pass near her counter, you are seen by the eyes of Miss Mary.

Being herself denied the grace of comeliness, she is a shameless worshipper of beauty. Her very occupation is a pleasure. She loves to handle the ribbons and revels in their colors. When she was a girl she had not possessed even the beauty of youth, but perhaps that is not such a sad loss when one comes to consider it on every side, for the dust of time had little power to stain her. Mere flesh and blood beauty is so quickly tarnished; so bitterly mourned in its fading, and Miss Mary has been spared this mourning. She has always been "plain Miss Mary."

And so the years have not wrought great change with her. Her hair has whitened and she is wrinkled at the throat, after the fashion of an apple withering on its stem, but time cannot put wrinkles on her heart. She is intensely interested in the affairs of youth. To her a courtship is an absorbing event and a marriage a momentous bit of history. Her joy is doubled if she can assist in its making.

It happened not very long ago that one of Miss Mary's dearest favorites came to her and told her across the ribbon counter that she was soon to be married. The little woman was so pleased with the confidence. For a moment her cheeks borrowed the tint of the rose-colored ribbon she was handling.

"My soul," she whispered, "you don't tell me!"

The young girl nodded happily in affirmation of the news.

"I'm having my things made here," she whispered, shyly.

"Dear, dear, but you will be a lovely bride!" Miss Mary told her in return, clasping her hands, ribbons and all, in admiration.

The young girl came often to the ribbon counter after this, and once she brought "the young man" with her so Miss Mary could make his acquaintance. Really, it was a wonder that she could attend to her ribbon selling that day. She was so excited and pleased, she tried to match pink with blue and made all sorts of absurd mistakes. She even found herself forgetting several times to say "call again, please," to departing customers.

She quite approved of "the young man." She saw him with the young girl's vision and told her she was sure he was a splendid fellow and would make a good husband. "My soul, won't you be a pretty couple," she exclaimed.

Miss Mary could twist and tie and frill and gather the ribbons into the daintiest of bows and stocks and sashes. The young girl was so kind and friendly, she felt that she might give her a wedding present. She made out of the most beautiful ribbon she had on the shelves what she called "a set," sewing in a loving wish with every stitch until certainly "the set" should have been a talisman of happiness.

It was a great day for Miss Mary when the young girl came to her and invited her to go up stairs to see her in her wedding gown. The little woman stammered with the eagerness of her acceptance.

"My soul," she fluttered, "my soul."

They went up in the elevator together and when Miss Mary saw the young girl standing straight as a wand in her clinging white draperies, as fair and lovely as an Easter lily, all she could say again was, "My soul, my soul!"

The lily blushed like a rose. The grain of her cheeks, as smooth and fine as ivory, flooded with color. She had always been lapped in the smooth of life, but Miss Mary made her feel as if she was the only person in the world and put her in a tremor of delight.

"Miss Mary," she said, "will you come to my wedding? I'm going to be married in June."

This is how it happens that Miss Mary has more than usual to make her happy. She has never seen a grand wedding except from some obscure corner of a church where she has crept in, an uninvited guest, to feast her eyes on the things she loves and of which she has never had a part. She is going to the wedding. She knows she will hide in some corner—the young girl has told her of an alcove where palms will be thickly clustered—she knows she will hide out of sight as much as possible, where she can see the people and the lights and flowers, and hear the music, and she knows she will try to slip away unnoticed after the bride has started on her wedding journey, but with this she is content.

She is very sure the young girl—she is as good as she is beautiful—will think of her and come to her in her hiding place so she can wish her joy and see her close to in her veil. She is promised a flower from the bride's bouquet and a bit of wedding cake to put under her pillow, and there is really no telling how many other wonderful things may happen.

She has it to think of in all her leisure moments, and when she is released from the shop, in the dusk of the evening she sits in her chair by the window, rocking back and forth, looking up at the stars and down at the people in the street; looking on at the world and finding happiness in others' pleasure.

"My soul," she whispers, "my soul, I'm going to a June wedding!"

A DUTY WOMEN OWE THEMSELVES.

"Good actions speak louder than words," so too, does the testimony of many thousands of women during a third of a century speak louder than mere claims not backed by a guarantee of some kind. That is the reason why the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are willing to offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured. Such a remarkable offer is founded on the long record of cures of the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success, the proprietors of that medicine would like to hear from such person—and it will be to her advantage to write them as they offer, in perfect good faith, a reward of $500 for any case of the above maladies which they cannot cure. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in making such an offer.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at their convent, "Our Lady of the Woods," Carthage, Ohio, use a great deal of Dr. Pierce's medicines; they say, in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce: "We beg to assure you of the great benefit these medicines give our ailing ones. We cannot sufficiently recommend their excellence."

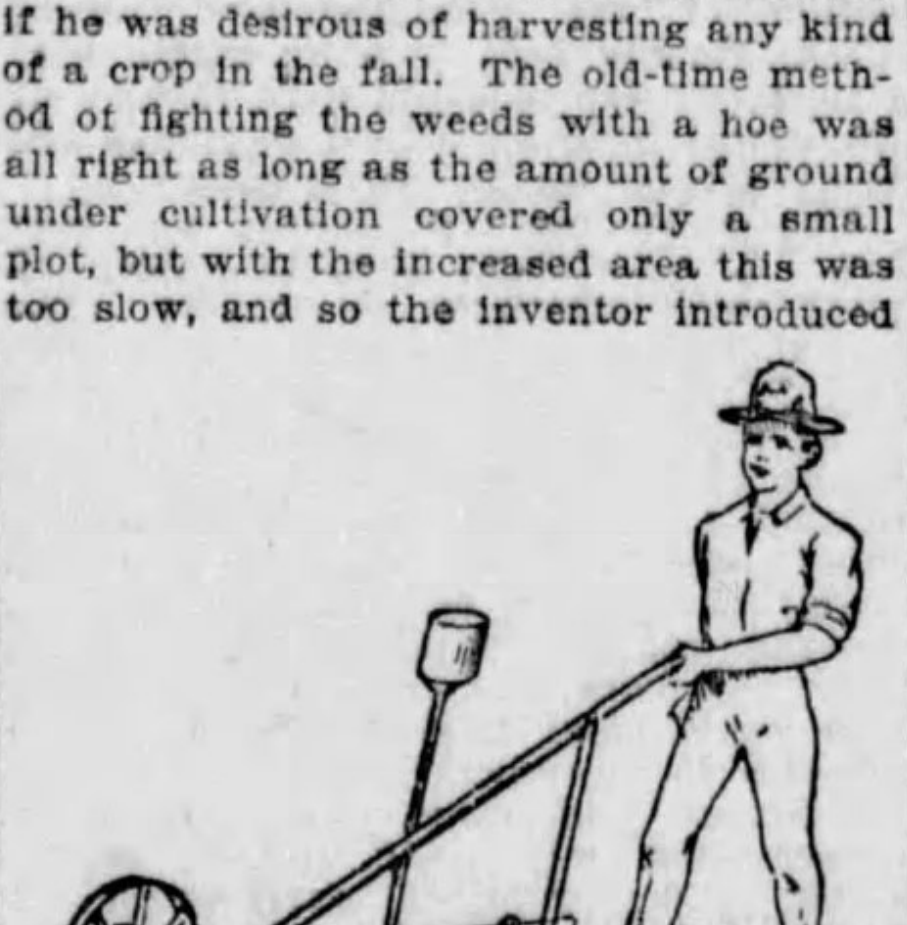
When the druggist says he has something that is as good as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, just tell him, "There's nothing just as good." He says so because he hopes to make a better profit but his own mixtures have not stood the test of long experience and success that Doctor Pierce's medicines have. Then, too, many patent medicines advertised as tonics, contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. Pierce guarantees that his "Prescription" does *not* contain a particle of alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for a copy in paper; 31 stamps in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is a good thing to keep Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in the house. One Pellet is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.

New Method of Killing Weeds.

From time immemorial man has had to contend with weeds most of the summer if he was desirous of harvesting any kind of a crop in the fall. The old-time method of fighting the weeds with a hoe was all right as long as the amount of ground under cultivation covered only a small plot, but with the increased area this was too slow, and so the inventor introduced



the cultivator as an improvement. But now even this is to be displaced by still another invention. One trouble with the cultivator was that if any weeds were near seeding the seed was only sowed in the ground, to sprout and raise a new crop of weeds at once. How to kill not only the weeds but the seed also is a problem which seems to have been solved by a Louisiana inventor. His apparatus is shown in the picture, and consists of a light single-wheeled vehicle, carrying a reservoir for the storage of oil, together with a burner by which the oil is burned close to the ground. The idea is to burn the weeds up, instead of uprooting them. Thus a boy may do the work with greater success than a man could handle the hoe or cultivator. The same machine can be used to kill out grass growths in gravel or cinder walks and drives.

LIVING AT HIGH PRESSURE

The fashionable love of sport—one of the governing impulses of society in the East at present—has its quaint as well as wholesome aspects. To have a charming and feminine young woman, soft of voice and slight of build, confess her achievements in the line of shooting big game and killing salmon produces in the conservative hearer a queer sense of distaste. The more difficult the enterprise in search of such excitement the more desirable. Their "records" are cherished with pride and discussed after dinner among the women, instead of that old, worn theme, the characteristics of the men of their acquaintance. To drive four-in-hand, to guide her automobile, to swim, to fence with superior dexterity, to sail a knock about, to ride to hounds daringly, to accompany her husband or brothers in fatiguing expeditions, are athletic accomplishments that have quite superseded the afternoon ride and the game of tennis.

Combine with this habit of life the way fashionable women in these days have of setting off together upon long journeys to the ends of the earth, add the breathless race to keep up with acquaintances and engagements—and one is tempted to wonder how Mother Eve could have been satisfied as long as she was in Eden before eating the liberating apple—Everybody's Magazine.

Made in Heaven.

The engagement of Mr. Dunwoody Dinwiddie, clubman, whip, raconteur and co-respondent in Bellairs, De la Van, Villiers, Warburton, Billingsby, O'Dustin and other leading divorce scandals, and Miss Anabel Ansonleigh, one of the season's debutantes, is authoritatively announced.

The Dinwiddies are a very old family.—Life.

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time but about 2 years ago I went to visit a friend and got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I have never touched coffee since and the result has been that I have been entirely cured of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way, we all drink Postum now and have never had any other coffee in the house for 2 years and we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"I persuaded her at last to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and she has used Postum ever since: the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side, in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

The Macmillan Co., New York.

Daughters of Nijo. This story is by Onoto Watanna, one of the popular writers of the day, who always writes of Japan and the Japanese. The present story is a light and graceful love tale, in which the plot turns on the striking resemblance between two half-sisters, the one a royal princess, the other supposed to be the daughter of middle-class people. In reality she is also "a Daughter of Nijo"—Nijo being a Japanese prince. The book is illustrated and decorated with Japanese pictures and drawings.

The Merry Anne is another good novel. It is by Samuel Merwin, and tells a lively story of the upper lakes. The Merry Anne is a lumber schooner, commanded by Captain Dick, who is arrested on suspicion of smuggling whisky from Canada. A love romance is interwoven with the plot.

The Social Unrest, by John Graham Brooks, a well-known lecturer upon economic subjects, is a volume comprising studies in labor and socialist movements. Mr. Brooks is considered an authority on these questions, and has made a clear and strong exposition of his subject, the facts being derived from personal experience.

Harper & Bros., New York:

Greater America. This is a large volume, by Archibald R. Colquhoun which considers the wonderful growth of the United States as a nation up to the present, and also the part that it will play in the war between Russia and Japan. Mr. Colquhoun is the author of several authoritative works concerning the far east. The present volume is enriched with many maps and diagrams.

The Memoirs of a Baby. In this book Josephine Daskam has written one of the most amusing stories of the season. It is an entertaining record of American home life, full of fun and frolic, but withal a trifle satirical about modern methods of rearing children. Dainty and humorous pictures of baby life, drawn by Miss Fanny Y. Cory, illustrate the book.

McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:

By the Fireside is a translation from the French of Charles Wagner. The book contains a practical philosophy for right living, and teaches a gospel of mutual love and sympathy in the family. It is a fine work.

William Butler Yeats is a personage in the world of letters by reason of his poems and of his being a leading light in the Irish literary revival. The volume which deals with Mr. Yeats is written by Horation Sheafe Krans, and is explanatory of the Irish author's work and inspiration.

The Literature of the Louisiana Territory. A history of the literature and educational development of the Louisiana Territory from the earliest times to the present day, has been prepared by Dr. Alexander N. De Menil. The book contains much information concerning the writers and works of this section of our country. St. Louis News Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Darrow Enigma, is a detective story, written by Melville L. Severy. A mysterious murder is the cause of the tale and the process of the murderer's detection involves many bloodcurdling scenes and exciting incidents. The story is illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Quintus Oakes is a detective story also. It is written by Charles Ross Jackson, and relates to the terrible happenings in an old mansion, the mystery of which is solved by Quentus Oakes, a remarkable detective of the Sherlock Holmes order. The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

RED, WHITE AND BLACK INDIANS

The first impression one gets of Muskogee, the largest and most important town in Indian Territory, is that of a Southern city with a large negro population. The negro predominates, the whites come in next, and the red men are often pointed out as exceptions, one might almost say rarities. And yet legally and technically in Muskogee a large proportion of these negroes and white men are Indians and are called such; and this is true throughout the Creek and Muskogee nation. The title Indian includes Indians by blood, Indians by intermarriage and freedmen.

The freedmen are the slaves who were liberated during the Civil war, or their descendants. They were admitted to full citizenship in the Creek nation and are entitled to share in the distribution of the lands and moneys of the tribe. They can vote for the tribal officers, and are eligible to the tribal offices. The Creek council, consisting of the house of kings and the house of warriors, is in part made up of negroes.

Freedmen, however, have not been admitted to citizenship in the two Southern tribes, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, but the United States government proposes to give them forty acres of land apiece, but it must reimburse these two nations for the lands thus presented by a generous government to those who were formerly in bondage to the government's wards—the Indians.

Intermarriage between the fullblood Indians and the freedmen has been frequent and extended among the Creeks; somewhat less so among the Seminoles, and practically unknown among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The existence of these negroes in such numbers as in the Creek nation and under the circumstances creates a negro problem of great importance and greater difficulty.—Kansas City Journal.

INEBRIATED OYSTER.

Another man in the city the other night from Pensacola, Fla., was A. S. Dreifus. He was at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Mr. Driefus' especial line of interesting narrative is concerning the various propensities of oysters.

"Have you ever heard of the eccentric and waggish peculiarities of the oyster?" said Mr. Dreifus. "I guess not; you're too far north. I have known oysters when they got into the mood to clasp about a rat's tail at night, and they hold as tight as any rat trap ever invented.

"I am told that upon a certain occasion, when a flask of whiskey was broken, a large Blue Pointer was found lying in a little pool of liquor, just drunk enough to be careless of consequences, opening and shutting its shell with a devil-may-care air, as if he didn't value anybody a little bit but was going to be as noisy as he possibly could.

"A drunken man is a sad enough object to behold; a drunken woman is worse; a cow intoxicated is amusing; a swine drunk on brandy cherry stones is disgusting, but an oyster drunk constitutes the sublime of inebriation."—Louisville Herald.

SNAKES IN BED.

No matter where he is, or at what hotel he is stopping, John L. Carter, a well known railroad contractor of Colorado, always, before going to bed, removes the covers and shakes them thoroughly before daring to turn in. That is, he does this in the season when snakes are around. The other day, while talking to a group of friends in the lobby of the Savoy hotel, Mr. Carter told a story that explained this unusual habit of his.

It was about the middle of last July when he was at Tucumcari, N. M., with a construction party of the Rock Island road that the experience he recounted befel him. After an unusually hard day's work he entered the quarters of the engineers late at night, so worn out that he did not even strike a light but threw off his clothes and piled himself into one of the beds along the wall. In a few moments he was sound asleep, but frequently during the night he was awakened by what seemed to him a moving ridge beneath him in the bed. He was too sleepy to get up to investigate, however, and anyway felt that it was only a trick of his imagination. Rising early the next morning, he, as was the habit of the men in the camp, began the task of folding up and putting away the blankets on the bed. As he jerked the third one from the bed and gave it a vigorous shake he heard a heavy thud on the other side, as of some body striking the ground. What confronted his eyes when he lowered the blanket almost paralyzed him with fear. There, all coiled and ready for battle, lay an immense prairie rattlesnake. Later, when, with the aid of some of the men about the camp who had answered his call, he had despatched the reptile, he measured it and found that it was exactly five feet in length and as large around as a man's wrist.

That's why Mr. Carter always inspects his bed in the snake season.—Kansas City Journal.

Resartus.

"I will not deceive you," the doctor said, "Your life hangs now by a single thread." Spoke the tailor, feebly, "that will do. If the thread's waxed, doctor, I'll pull through!"

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some Blade reader tell me how to grow morels and truffles? A very few grow voluntarily here.—S., Canton, N. C.

The morel is the name of any edible mushroom of the genus morchella, especially morchella esculenta, common in Europe and some parts of the United States. Perhaps some reader can tell how to obtain the spores from the ripe plants, and how to propagate truffles.

Will some one please tell me what to do for my cattle? A sack forms under the jaw and fills with water. After filling and going away several times the cattle grow poor and die with the scours.—B. Forksville, Pa.

Will some one tell what makes the skin split and roll up on a hog that is in good condition? I have two in a lot. One is all right, but skin split open on the other and turns up.

Also, what causes a horse to have little pimples all over them—a little scab? As soon as it comes off, that one gets well. Don't seem to run much. It gets about the size of a small pea. What is its remedy?

Also, cause and cure of a constant cough in a horse?—H., Terry, Miss.

I have a cow that seems to be losing the use of one teat. She has never hurt it, to my knowledge. Please tell me the cause, and if there is a remedy and cure for it. She was flush last fall—J., Maple Rapids, Mich.

Will some of The Blade readers please tell me how to kill morning-glory roots? I have tried several applications of various things; all failed to kill, but helped the vines to grow better. Is there any one time in the year better to plow than another, to utterly destroy them?—Reader, Grove City, Pa.

I have a hog that has something wrong with his throat or lungs. He wheezes nearly all the time. Is about five months old and has been that way since he was two weeks old. Will some reader please tell me through the Farmstead what is the matter and also a remedy?—Rancher, Orofinaw, Idaho.

I have a mare that both of her hind heels, back of the frog, are running some, and are very sore. They swell a little. They have been this way for two weeks. I want to know what is the matter and a remedy that will cure the disease. She ran over some very rocky land and it looks like part of her heel is bursted loose, though both feet are in the same fix.—R., Georgetown, Tenn.

R., Teddy, W. Va.: Such an announcement is pure advertising, and cannot be inserted without pay.

D., Hart, Mich.: Road and fence laws are matters of state law, and we cannot answer them, from lack of information. Any justice of the peace or lawyer of your state can tell you.

Cures for Ivy Poisoning.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to the inquiry of B., of Macy, Ind., in The Blade of April 21, I would like to say that the best remedy I have ever found is common washing ammonia, diluted with water. Take equal parts of water and ammonia, if too strong, add more water. Apply this to the affected parts as often as they feel irritated. This is a cheap remedy and the best.—H., Ontario, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell B., of Macy, Ind., to make a strong decoction of dooryard plantain (plantago major)—the whole plant, roots, leaves and seed stem. Be sure and have it very strong. Apply it as a wash. Its effect is to speedily dry up the minute blisters caused by the ivy. Apply it several times each day until cured. It causes no smarting or irritation. It is very soothing.

There are many other remedies, such as salt water (salt and water), saleratus-water, buttermilk and saleratus and decoction of sweet fern, but all these smart and pain in the application and are not nearly so efficacious.—L., Boonton, N. J.

Scratches on Horses.

Editor Farmstead: Tell J. H., of Rufus, W. Va., to take one-half pint of lime water, one-half pint of raw linseed oil and five or six drops of carbolic acid; put into a bottle, shake well. Cleanse the horse's heels with soft water and castile soap; dry thoroughly; apply by pouring—not to be rubbed in. Do not wash after the first application. Use morning and night, and I will guarantee he will soon have no more sore heels. It is also good for grease heels.—D., Bristol, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: Scratches may properly be called mud fever, as it is usually contracted at this time of the year by working the horses in the roads. Permit me to send you for publication a sure cure. Take one pound of concentrated lye, and dissolve in one gallon of soft water. Of this, put two or three tablespoonfuls in one-half gallon of soft, tepid, water. Apply once a day, with the bare hand, to the parts affected. Rub until dry; then bandage with a woolen bandage. The above will effect a sure cure, if thoroughly applied according to directions.—S., Williamsfield, O.

Neurotomy With a Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I wish to reply to J. Cooney's inquiry as to "nerving," or, more correctly, performing neurotomy on a horse. It should never be performed except as a last resort, for it does not cure the disease. It only destroys all sensation in the part, so that there is no more pain felt. Although the horse hangs the foot down as though it were sound, it is only a question of time for it to go all to pieces, either from the tendon giving way, or else by suppuration from a nail wound or corn, extending all around the foot. After neurotomy it is necessary to be doubly careful in shoeing and taking care of the feet, to avoid the pricks of nails, corns, etc., and should these occur, to treat them at once, lest bad complications ensue. Some horses work well for four or five years after neurotomy and some go to pieces in a few months.—P., Leiter's Ford, Ind.

Feeding Young Chicks.

Editor Farmstead: I saw in an article in The Blade of April 21, on poultry raising, not to give little chicks any food for 12 hours, and then feed them on bread for a week. Tell H., of Talbotts, Tenn., to feed chicks when they are hungry and give them good, sweet cornmeal, stirred with warm water (not to be sticky), with plenty of grit and meat chopped fine, as I have tried it and have had my Plymouth Rock pullets laying at three and a half months old. If he can do better, let us hear from him.—M., Treadwell, N. Y.

The Last Word on Hollow Horn.

Editor Farmstead: Being a regular reader of The Blade, I have been reading the different opinions about hollow horn. I notice S., Precious, W. Va., says: "Not hollow horn, but hollow stomach." Also C., Ligonier, Ind., says the same. Now every disease must have a name, and hollow horn may not be the proper name for this disease; yet it is an affection of the system as any other. Reason tells us that an animal which is fat and strong is not as susceptible to any disease as one thin in flesh, and in an impoverished condition. The constitution is weakened, digestion impaired and disease germs have less to work on. I have seen a great many animals with hollow horn. I had one last spring which became so bad that it caused blindness, and when the attack began the animal was prime fat, but in two weeks lost 250 pounds.

It is folly to puncture the horn for this disease, as all mature animals have hollow horns. The disease is caused by poor circulation, which affects the brain, and as the spinal cord is an extension of the brain, and is a great trunk nerve, the end of the tail becomes soft, as the bone changes to gristle.

Some good liniment, which is heating, is the best remedy for this disease: or if nothing better is at hand, strong vinegar and salt, or even turpentine.

I have often seen men who had never had a case of a particular kind say "it was nothing but bad treatment," until they had some experience.

The most satisfactory cure is a sure preventive, which is the following: "One-half teaspoonful each of sulphur and copperas, and a lump of asafetida, powdered in feed, once each week, or at least twice per month.—M., Morgantown, W. Va.

The Latest Bulletin.

In order to supply the very large and increasing demand for publications relating to the cultivation of flowers the United States Department of Agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 195, entitled "Annual Flowering Plants." This bulletin was prepared by L. C. Corbett, horticulturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department.

The bulletin contains suggestions for the use of plants about dwellings, and the construction of hotbeds and cold frames.

The dates for planting the seed of each of the varieties enumerated in the publication, as well as the particular requirements in their cultivation, are stated in the discussion of each species. General cultural directions relating to sowing seed, germination, moisture, soil temperature, and transplanting are also given.

The bulletin contains plans for school gardens, and is illustrated with 55 text figures. Copies will be sent free to any address in the United States on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Balanced Rations for Cows.

Use for milk cows weighing from 800 to 950 pounds:

Alfalfa hay 18 pounds, bran 2 pounds, middlings 4 pounds and oilmeal 1 pound.

Mixed hay 20 pounds, ground oats 4 pounds, ground corn 3 pounds, oilmeal 1 pound.

Clover seed 4 pounds, oat straw 4 pounds, corn stover 6 pounds, oilmeal 3 pounds, bran 4 pounds, ground corn 3 pounds.

Clover hay 12 pounds, corn stover 8 pounds, buckwheat middlings 4 pounds and bran 4 pounds for cows weighing about 1,000 pounds and yielding 10 to 15 quarts of 4 per cent. fat milk.

Grasses and Nitrogen.

C. S. Phelps, of Connecticut, reports that the pot experiments of the past three years indicate that our common grasses, such as orchard grass and meadow fescue, are greatly increased in the percentages of nitrogen and of protein by the nitrogen used as a fertilizer. The results with corn indicate that mineral fertilizers are essential to the crop, but insufficient when used alone. Experiments with cowpeas and soy beans show that mineral fertilizers are effective in increasing the yield.

Eggs Are Flavored by Feed.

There seems to be no chance successfully to dispute the assertion that eggs may be flavored by the feed consumed by the hen. This matter was first brought to my attention when a flock of hens ate a large number of onion tops from onions that had sprouted in the cellar and had been thrown out early in the spring when green feed was scarce. The eggs from those hens tasted so strongly of onions that it was impossible to eat them, and this continued for some days. Later the South Carolina experiment station took up the subject and concluded that the feed eaten by hens often imparted a decided flavor to the eggs produced by them.

Now comes a more recent experimenter, who declares that while onions affect the flavor of eggs, hens which were fed on cabbage, turnips and other highly flavored feed produced eggs perfect in flavor.

I want to take issue with this investigator. In a large number of cases I have known eggs to be spoiled by the feed eaten by the hens. So certain am I that this is the case that I would undertake to say without knowing the facts whether a certain perfectly fresh egg had been produced by a hen fed on sweet, odorless feed, or had been allowed to hunt her living out of a manure pile.

One who has become accustomed to eggs from hens fed regularly, which do not have access to unclean food of any kind, will quickly detect an off flavor, while those who eat store eggs and those which have been held in cold storage, will not discover anything wrong with the eggs that have a decidedly off flavor.

There is nothing more delicious than a perfectly fresh egg from a hen which has been properly fed. The ordinary waste grain of farmyards, insects, worms, etc., do not affect the eggs, but decaying animal matter, decaying vegetables, and such things certainly do produce a distinctly bad flavor in eggs.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

The latest bulletin from the Ohio Experiment Station is on the above subject, and says: Lime is absolutely indispensable to plant growth, yet it is required in comparatively small amounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sands contain much more lime than phosphoric acid and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time in contact with the soil is always hard; but only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could not be detected under ordinary conditions, would supply twice the amount of lime needed by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops that contains as much lime as potash.

Lime, however, serves other purposes than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover will not thrive upon it, and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary.

Lime performs still another important function, in liberating plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as hen manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonia from the manure, and that it is escaping into the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place. If a crop be growing upon the soil it may absorb part of the escaping ammonia and a larger crop will result; but this larger crop is made at the expense of the soil stores of plant food, and if these stores are not maintained by manuring or fertilizing the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can act has been drawn out, and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for many years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say "Lime enriches the father but impoverishes the son," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the use of lime in leasing land.

The Ohio Experiment Station would earnestly warn all farmers against using lime as a substitute for manure or fertilizers. When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing lime may be made to perform a most important service, but its use as a substitute for manure or fertilizer means ruin to the soil.

Farmers should not be misled by the claim that methods of preparing lime will prevent its injurious effect. Lime is not a fertilizer and its use as a fertilizer will bring ultimate loss.

Virginia Farms

We furnish lists of desirable farms and old plantations for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at $5.00 and up per acre. We have many western and northern people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing and how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the north with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the Sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

Virginia also offers wonderful inducements in the manufacturing, mining, lumber and industrial fields with unlimited raw product, best transportation facilities, large and numerous water powers and a willingness on the part of our citizens to co-operate with and encourage any legitimate enterprise.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

F. H. LaBaume,
Ass't. Ag'l. & Ind'l. Agt. N. & W. Ry.
Dep't. N., Roanoke, Va.

NOT AN ENGAGING PEOPLE

If the descriptions of the Philippines given by a writer in a geographical publication is anywhere near correct, those accustomed to the ways of Americans will be in no haste to emigrate to that quarter of the globe inhabited by them. If the Caucasian, or the native, for that matter, would avoid cholera and dysentery, he must either boil or preferably distill all drinking water, and the government maintains a distilling plant in Manila for the benefit of the government employes. The slim diet of rice and vegetables which suffices for the native will not sustain the American, who must eke out a subsistence on canned goods and frozen meat from Australia or Chicago.

As there are but a half dozen milch cows in all Manila, condensed milk and canned cream must be used. Rents are almost prohibitive. Huts of four rooms, built of nipa, rent for $36 American money a month, the annual rent being more than twice the cost of the building. Everything that the American wants and must have is extraordinarily dear, and the mere cost of a bare subsistence is at an unimaginable altitude. Manila is evidently not the place for the poor adventurer, because there are many places in this country where food is relatively cheap, the climate good and work at high wages plentiful. The man with capital may find opportunities in the Philippines, but the man with capital can find an opportunity anywhere.

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How would you buy a million dollars' worth of separators? You would learn everything about them. Try them everywhere, everyhow. Investigate from "A" to "Izzard." The John Deere Plow people did so and have bought, outright, after exhaustive trials and thorough examination, nearly

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The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

WING CHOW, CHINESE MAN

Trials of an American Woman With an Oriental Servant.

Owing to the increasing scarcity of domestic servants in the neighboring dominion, some householders employ Chinamen. Mrs. Dash, having parted with her well-trained man, engaged Wing Chow and instructed him diligently. One afternoon, to test him, she disguised herself, rang her own door bell and inquired if Mrs. Dash was at home.

"Yes, home all lightee," replied Wing Chow. "Come in diawing-room, I findee shee."

Mrs. Dash seated herself and waited—waited so long that she became uneasy, and was about to rise and seek her pupil, when the front door bell rang. Wing Chow did not appear in response, and the bell rang again. Mrs. Dash hastened to open it and was confronted by the celestial.

"I pletty fine man!" he exclaimed with a delighted grin. "You foolee me; next come my turn, I foolee you."

After Wing Chow had studied at a Sunday school and become a member of a church he decorated his remarks with scriptural phrases. He grew dissatisfied and pleaded for an increase of wages.

"You vely lich woman, I vely poor man!" he explained, "money I wish you more give me."

Mrs. Dash rejected the idea and Wing Chow appeared to submit. But on the following morning, when the good woman entered her dining room, though the room had been swept, the table laid and everything left in perfect order, there was no Wing Chow. Beneath a plate the perplexed mistress found a note, which read as follows:

"You vely lich woman; I vely poor man. I aske you more money; you givee me none. O lamb of God, I go."—Lippincott's Monthly.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer

Has the indorsement of the highest medical authority in the world. It would seem strange indeed if persons afflicted with cancers and tumors, after knowing the facts, would resort to the dreaded knife and burning plaster, which have hitherto been attended with such fatal results. The fact that in the last ten years over one hundred doctors have put themselves under this mild treatment shows their confidence in the new method of treating those horrible diseases. Persons afflicted will do well to send for free book giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

CLEVER LITTLE STORIES.

"I like yer preachin'," said a tall, gaunt native who had heard Bishop Potter, of New York, one night in a small Adirondack town near which he had his summer camp. "I alluz l'arn somethin' new from ye. I rid ten miles tonight to hear ye, an', as usual, I heerd somethin' that I never knowed afore."

"Well, I'm glad of that," said the bishop, shaking the outstretched hand. "And what was it you learned tonight?"

"Why, bishop, I found out fer the fust time in my life that Sodom and Gomorrah wuzn't twins."

Lafcadio Hearn, writing from Japan, says that when Oyama, chief of the Japanese general staff, was judge advocate he attended a ball at Tokio one night. He was standing near a doorway when a beautiful European woman swept by, and so greatly did her charms impress Judge Oyama that he exclaimed, involuntarily: "What a lovely woman!" She overheard him. With a little smile, she looked back over her shoulder and, recognizing him, said: "What an excellent judge!"

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, says the best speech of introduction he ever heard was delivered by a German mayor of a small town in Wisconsin, where Senator Spooner had engaged to speak. The mayor said: "Ladies and shentlemens: I asked haf been to indrodoose you to the Honorable Senator Spooner, who to you vill make a speech, yes. I haf now done so, und he vill now do so."

CONSOLATION.

"Don't take on so," said the lady who had called to offer her sympathy. "I know it's a terrible hard thing to bear, but it might all be for the best, you know. If your baby had lived he might have grown up to be a burglar or a member of the Missouri legislature. You never can tell about such things."

The stricken mother, being philosophical, took courage and again looked upon the bright side.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pure Charity.

"You must admit," remarked the pessimist, "that old Richley never gave a cent's worth to help the poor."

"But, I don't admit it," replied the optimist. "Didn't he give his $2,000,000 daughter to a foreign count the other day?"—Philadelphia Press.

Do Not Forget---

That rapid eating is slow suicide.

That happy children are almost invariably healthy children.

That sleeping in a cold room you should establish a habit of breathing through the nose; never with the mouth open.

That a severe paroxysm of coughing may be arrested by a tablespoonful of glycerin in a wineglass of hot milk.

That cold water is the salvation of the complexion. It strengthens the skin by stimulating the circulation, and renders it almost proof against chaps and eruptions. When the skin needs cleaning warm water is absolutely necessary.

Not Into a Blockhead.

"If you had ten horses and sold nine of them, how many horses would you have left?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know," answered Johnny.

"The idea! Subtract nine from ten and you would have one horse left, wouldn't you? Can't I drive it into your head?"—Indianapolis Sun.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 Years Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH Weekly Want More Salesmen. STARK BRO'S, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Rainless Districts.

Is there a city in Peru which never had any rain? If so, give name, location, population and industries.—W. C. H., Erie, Tenn.

There is an arid, or, desert, area, on the west coast of South America, and a similar area in North America, embracing portions of California, Arizona and New Mexico. In the eastern hemisphere, a vast arid area extends across Africa (where it is called the Great Desert), Arabia, and thence into Central Asia. Here the rainfall is extremely small

It is not probable there is any spot in the world in which rain does not fall. If there is not enough to maintain vegetation, then it becomes a desert. Rain falls in the Great Desert, and in all desert regions, in fact; but not enough to maintain vegetation. Your question involves another "wonder story," with no actual foundation.

Pennsylvania's Lake Erie Shore.

Please tell how Pennsylvania acquired territory north of 42°, and fronting on Lake Erie.—R. A., Pittsfield, Pa.

The various grants made to the English colonies overlapped one another, especially in the then west. Virginia claimed all of Ohio, for example; Connecticut claimed northern Ohio, and so on. These conflicting claims were many, and were eventually settled by agreement, in which due weight was given to each party. Back in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and perhaps into the nineteenth, there was a very important trading trail from Erie, Pa., by portage to the headwaters of the Alleghany, and then down that river to the Ohio. No doubt Pennsylvania felt this important to her, and that this explains why she was given a short shore line on Lake Erie, east and west of the town of Erie. We can find nothing definite on it.

Booth's Body.

What became of John Wilkes Booth's body after it was taken from the barn where he was shot?—Y., Blithedale, N. C.

His body was brought to Washington, where it was held until many persons who knew him personally had examined it. Some of the members of his own family were among these. All identified it perfectly as the body of John Wilkes Booth. It was then buried secretly in the United States arsenal grounds at Washington. After a time it was removed, and given to his surviving relatives, who buried it in the Booth lot in a Baltimore cemetery. It was interred there, the ground leveled and covered with grass, and nothing erected to mark the place. No one now knows exactly the spot where it lies.

No "Equinoctial" Storms.

What causes the equinoctial disturbances or storms?—N. S. T, Franklin, N. C.

There is nothing causes them. The so-called "equinoctial storms" do not exist as a separate kind of storm. Storms travel across land and sea around a center of low barometer, and are from 100 to 500 miles in diameter. Then may a fierce storm area pass from the West Indies, strike the United States about North Carolina, and then travel over the land to New England, Nova Scotia, and then out to sea; while for 200 miles west of the Atlantic, and from that across the continent, there may be very fine weather. Or a storm may cross the United States from California to Lake Superior, and the remainder of the country be without storms. The old idea that there is a storm everywhere, all over the world, or at least in the tropics or the temperate zones, at the time of the equinoxes, is a survival of the "dark ages." There is stormy weather somewhere on the globe all the time; there is fine weather somewhere all the time.

The Mine at Petersburg.

W. T., Worley, Pa.: On April 13 of this year the writer was at Petersburg, Va., and visited the "crater" battlefield. The street cars take the visitor to the foot of the hill beyond old Blandford church and cemetery; a walk of a quarter of a mile brings you to the crater. All the entrenchments, both Union and Confederate, have been plowed down, except the Confederate works at the crater, and the Union works opposite. Petersburg was besieged for nine months, and thirteen pitched battles were fought before it. The Union forces mined the Confederate works, digging a tunnel for some 200 or 300 feet, the end of which, under the earthworks, was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder. At 4:30 p. m., on July 30, 1864, this was exploded. It tore a hole in the grounds 135 feet long, 90 feet wide and 30 feet deep, killing 292 men. An attack by the Union forces followed, and one of the fiercest battles of the war raged there, the total killed and wounded on both sides being 8,000. The crater is all grown up to trees. Pines two feet in diameter grown on the red clay slopes left by the explosion. This may interest you, as you were in the battle. Unfortunately, we can not print requests to hear from comrades.

Negro Disfranchisement.

Please explain why the negroes of the south are disfranchised. I can't understand how the states can make such laws. Are they not in conflict with the constitution of the United States?—E. R. H., Crawley, W. Va.

The trouble with you, in common with a vast number of other citizens, is that you do not clearly understand the matter, under our double system of government—that of the state and that of the nation. We will again, as we have before, set forth the facts briefly:

The United States constitution declares that all who are born or are naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction are "citizens" of the United States, and of the state in which they reside.

But, carefully note this, citizenship does not mean the right to vote. In the states, the right to vote is conferred by the state, through its constitution or its laws. The United States decides who are citizens; the state decides what citizens shall have the right to vote.

Not long ago, the United States supreme court decided that citizenship confers no voting right. This means that the latter is the gift of the state, and may be limited in any way except one. A state may declare (as most of them do) that female citizens can not vote; or the state may impose an educational qualification; or it may impose a property qualification; or it may exclude from voting those who do pay a poll-tax, which is required in many states.

In other words, the state may impose any condition on voters except one—that it may not violate the Fifteenth amendment—which says, the right to vote shall not be denied "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The southern states that have limited the suffrage have done it in this way: They have made, first, an educational qualification for voters. This is constitutional, and has been so decided by the supreme court of the United States. Second, they have excepted from this all who were citizens, or whose ancestors were citizens, at some date in 1867. At that date no negro was a citizen.

The effect of this is to allow uneducated whites to vote, but to deny voting to uneducated negroes. The effect of the whole thing is to allow all whites to vote, and educated negroes; but to deprive all uneducated negroes of the ballot.

Is this a violation of the Fifteenth amendment? This is a question which only the supreme court of the United States can decide. And no case has yet been brought to test the point.

Radium.

Please give a short history of radium and its uses.—W. D., Butte, Mont.

Radium is a recently discovered element, very rare, so far found only in pitchblende, which is an ore of the metal uranium. Radium has never been obtained in a pure state, but only in compounds. It is by no means fully understood, and the fact that it is so scarce, and requires a long, costly chemical process to obtain, has prevented a complete study of its properties. It most noted property is of giving off emanations, or rays, similar to the X-rays. Some of its physical properties seem to be even more wonderful, but not enough is known of them to state them clearly. Thus, for example, in one experimenter's hands, it gave off an emanation in the form of a heavy gas, which gave the spectrum of helium, another substance, which differs entirely from the spectrum of radium.

There was a hope that radium, like the X-ray, would be found valuable in curing cancer and similar intractable skin diseases; but now eminent physicians on both sides of the ocean appear to have reached the conclusion that radium is of no value in the treatment of cancer. Experiments that first seemed promising have failed, and leave no reason to expect that radium had any curative or remedial properties, as applied to this dread disease, or in fact to any other.

Not long ago it was thought the element might be effective in cases of partial blindness, and a St. Petersburg professor even went so far as to express the opinion that radium rays would restore the sight. That hope, however, has not been realized, and after an exhaustive study of the effects of the rays on healthy and diseased eyes, the eminent specialist, Professor Greeff, of Berlin, declares that nothing in aid of the blind is to be expected of radium.

Now comes the famous English chemist, Sir William Ramsay, with the declaration that radium is a merely temporary or evanescent phase of matter instead of being a primeval substance, and that it will ultimately disintegrate and disappear. It is merely an unstable resting-point in a series of transmutations, of which nobody knows the beginning or end, or meaning. Experiments made by himself and Professor Soddy tend to show that it would all vanish 1,500 years hence. The rate of disintegration does not depend upon the quality existent. It will all vanish, says Sir William, whether it measures a cubic inch or a cubic mile, forming in the process other substances, the only one at present known being helium.

The question arises—what is radium good for except as a curiosity of the mineral world? And what is there about it, except its rarity, to justify the astonishing money value at which it has been held?

"Second Sight."

Please explain the changes that take place in old peoples' eyes that they receive what is called second eyesight?—C. C. H., Grass, Ind.

It is only in the case of people who in youth had the eye too full, and the image of objects seen thus a little in front of the retina instead of directly upon it, that this happens. In old age, the eye shrinks in diameter, the image thus falls directly on the retina, and is more distinct than in earlier years. Any school book on physics, under the head "optics," gives diagrams showing this clearly.

The "Oregon Country."

The maps of 1801 show that Oregon extended far into the British territory. Did that section of country ever belong to the United States?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

Both Great Britain and the United States claimed all the territory lying west of the Rocky mountains, north of California, and up to the parallel of 54° 40', north latitude—which is the southern boundary of Alaska. Both based their claims on discovery, exploration and occupation. The treaty of peace of 1782, ending the revolution, agreed on our northern boundary only as far west as the Mississippi river, which was our western boundary. In 1803 we purchased Louisiana of France, and in 1818, by treaty with Great Britain, defined the boundary as far west as the Rocky mountains. The region west of that was left to joint occupation. About 1842, the Oregon boundary question became an issue in our politics. The Democrats, in the presidential campaign of 1844, raised the cry "Fifty-four forty or fight," and elected Polk president on that issue. But Polk was the tool of the slave power; he went to war with Mexico to acquire territory that would add to the number of southern slave states, and made a treaty with Great Britain fixing the Oregon boundary along the 49th parallel, where it now is. This treaty was ratified in 1846. Had it not been for this "flunk" on Polk's part, Canada would now have not an inch of the Pacific coast.

Naturalized Voters.

Please tell me how long an alien must remain in the United States before he can vote, if he takes out his naturalization papers immediately upon his arrival? And are there any states that gives them the right to vote sooner?—J. J., Easley, N. D.

The United States government defines and confers citizenship in the United States; the states give the power to vote. The United States laws require an alien (one of foreign birth) to reside in the United States five years before he can receive citizenship. He must file a declaration of intention to become a citizen two years at least before he can become a citizen, and receive his "final papers," or become a citizen of the United States.

Some states allow an alien to vote who has thus declared his intention to become a citizen. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, South Dakota and Wisconsin have this provision. Some other states require a space of time to have elapsed after the sworn declaration of intention. Thus Indiana allows an alien to vote who has declared intention and lived one year in the United States; Missouri, if he has declared intention not less than one year nor more than five, before the election; Nebraska, if he has declared intention 30 days before the election; Oregon, if he has declared intention more than one year; Texas, if he has declared intention six months.

In North Dakota, the law gives the ballot only to "citizens of the United States," and civilized Indians. An alien can not be a citizen of the United States until he has lived in the United States five years; and of course cannot legally hold office.

Semitic and American Languages.

It has occurred to me that there is a similarity in the language of the American Indians and the ancient Hebrews. There are so many words that sound as though both were from the same language. The thought is original with me and I want to know if learned and scientific men have ever noted the same?

I desire to add my tribute to your valuable paper. I have always found it trustworthy, and in this day, when the country is flooded with trash, in the guise of newspaper, a truly clean and reliable paper, as I consider The Blade to be, is of great worth, and really a comfort and any one who seeks the best in his reading matter. Long live the Toledo Blade. We have taken it in our family for 20 years.—F. C. H., Chipley, Fla.

Because certain sounds, or combination of sounds, in one language when spoken, resemble in sound certain sounds or combinations in another, is not in the least a proof of similar origin. The number of articulate sounds of which the human organs of speech are capable is probably something like sixty. From these and their combinations, all articulate speech is made up. It would be singular if some words or parts of words in any language should not resemble, when uttered, some of another, or any other, language.

Languages are in families, the grouping being based on grammatical structure, alphabets, and so on. Hebrew is a member, and one of the minor members, of the Semitic group, to which belong the ancient tongues of Mesopotamia, Chaldee, Syriac, Aramaic (the language which Jesus used), Samaritan, Phoenician, Arabic, Ethiopic, Tigre, Amharic, and others. The structure of these Semitic languages is entirely different from that of any of the hundreds of American languages, used by the Indians. You must remember that the American Indians did not all use the same language by any means.

Your idea is not new. The theory that the American Indians were the descendants of the so-called "ten lost tribes" of Israelites was long ago exploded. These ten tribes, taken captive to Babylon, assimilated with their conquerors and adopted the language, costumes and religion of the latter. Some two centuries ago a learned Dutchman wrote a book to prove that Hebrew was the original language spoken in the Garden of Eden. The immense strides made in the study of languages long ago made him a laughing stock.

Who Wrote the Bible?

Who wrote the Bible?—J. E. M., Indian Springs, Tenn.

The word Bible is derived from the Greek word biblion, a book, biblia, books. It is plural, and means a book made up of a number of different books. Hence it is sometimes called "the book of books," not because of its religious purpose, but because it is a book made up of 66 different books, and by many different authors, written at intervals of hundreds of years.

The headings of most of the 39 Old Testament books, and of nearly all of the 27 in the New Testament, give their reputed authors; but you must remember that these headings are not part of the books themselves. They were added, in some cases centuries after the books were written. Originally none of them had any heading whatever. To attempt to discuss tht authorship of each of the 66 books of the Bible would take far more room than we can possibly give.

Jews and Communism.

E. L. C., Fairgrove, Mich.: Read the four gospels, and you will say "no" to the first part of your question. The tiny church in Jerusalem, which embraced the brothers of the Lord, held everything in common. See Acts ii, 44, 45, 46. As a natural result of this course, they became dependent, so collections were made for their support. Paul, in 1st Corinthians, xvi, 1, 2, 3, exhorts the church there to give to the Jerusalem church. See verse 3. The capture and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, in A. D. 70, ended the church there, and ended communism among Christians.

Socialism.

M. E. C., Patten Mills, O.: The Standard Dictionary defines socialism as a theory of civil polity which aims to secure the reconstruction of society by public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. The Century Dictionary says socialism is any system which would abolish the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operative action. Put into plain English, this means, to confiscate all real estate (houses and lands), all manufacturing enterprises, all stores, groceries and other establishments which sell anything, all railroads, telegraphs, factories, mines, etc.

The "Lord's Day."

C. W. C., Vermontville, Mich.: Your long letter is earnest and sincere, but you are writing without full knowledge. We have often been tempted to make a rule that no Biblical nor religious question will be answered in the Bureau, because every time we give, in compact form, the facts, somebody writes in to dispute or discuss them. If you could sit with the editor and see the straits he is put to every week to get into the allotted space all he desires to answer, you would understand that we can not give room to discussions.

We can not take room to print your letter, nor to reply in regular order. Let us quote Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. He says, "The Lord's Day is the weekly festival of our Lord's resurrection, and identified with 'the first day of the week,' or Sunday, in every age of the church." That is the fact. You quote all the places the term is used in the New Testament; but you evidently do not know that there is a vast mass of writings by the Christian fathers, from the times of the writing of the New Testament books onward, which shed vast light on all these topics. The fathers all use "the Lord's Day" to mean Sunday, the first day of the week. As to John, he either wrote the gospel called by his name, or the Revelations, but he assuredly did not write both. The proofs of this are absolutely convincing, but we can not spare two or three columns of space to give them. When you quote the Old Testament, that means Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. The celebration of Sunday is a different thing. Catholics give to the Roman church the same authority as the Scriptures and say the church changed the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday; but they can point to no official document of the church ordering the change. Protestants do not admit the authority of the pope or the church to do this: but they cannot find any authority for celebrating Sunday, except custom among the earliest Christians. These are the facts; and the Bureau is for facts, not for opinions nor dogmas.

The Free Silver Fallacy.

Under what conditions is silver now coined by the government? Under existing circumstances what would be the effect of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? What ill effects would attend a bimetallic standard, as advocated by those who oppose a sound money basis?—J. K. B., Cullisaja, N. C.

The silver now being coined into silver dollars is from the bullion purchased under the Sherman act. For answer to the remainder, see last week's Blade, under the heading, "Free Silver."

A Needed Explanation.

I asked a question some time ago, but you ignored it. I will try you with another one, and you can either answer it or stop my subscription. If you can't recognize my question like you do other subscribers', I do not care to read your paper.—Subscriber.

The above is the sort of thing we get once in a while. We don't recall the former question. If it reached us, and was not answered, there was some good reason for it—which we can not tell unless the question is repeated.

Now, friends, to get a reply through the Bureau is not a right. The number of questions is so great that we must select among them. Hence the rule that all must be of "general interest." We won't take space to answer a question of no value to any one but the questioner. We want to answer those that, in our judgment, are of interest to a majority of our readers. If you can't comply with the rules, then you know what you can do. A threat to "stop my paper" has no terrors. If any of you want to quit, do so. That is your right. Only you will injure yourselves more than The Blade.

The Appian Way.

What was the Appian Way?—J. S. G., Booneville, N. C.

The Romans were the first of ancient peoples to build good roads. Appius Claudius Caecus built the road which was named, after him, the Appian Way, from Rome southeastward across Italy to Capua. Later it was extended to Brundusium, and with its branches, connected Rome with all southern Italy. The road is still in existence, though built 312 to 307 B. C., after more than 2,000 years, and is in many parts in good condition. It is a very broad highway, paved with large, heavy and well-fitting blocks of stone.

The Pension Order.

J. P. K., Grant's Pass, Ore.; W. M. S., Puckwaukee, Wis., and several others: We have received a shoal of letters discussing the new pension order, which we have not room to print. Last week, in The Blade of April 28, we printed an interview with Commissioner Ware, in the Bureau. This is all the space we can devote to the matter.

Miscellaneous.

W. B. W., Outville, O.: We are unable to get the facts concerning "Mother" Stewart's life.

J. A. F., Enumclaw, Wash.: Certainly, in time of war, any one has the right to sell supplies to either belligerent. But, if one of the enemy's ships overhauls the vessel carrying them, all that are contraband of war will be confiscated.

B. M., St. Louis, Mich.: It is impossible for us to give space to a working description of a trade like electro-plating. There are books published on the subject.

W. B., Norwich, O.: This is not an employment bureau, please! Address commissioner of education, San Juan, Porto Rico.

J. E. L., Ballagh, Neb.: All that was printed in The Blade at the time of Senator Hanna's death. Refer to those numbers.

G. S. L., Missouri Valley, Iowa: Those articles are written by a number of the editorial staff. We aim to have everything in The Blade written in the office, as far as we can, and do not desire any volunteer contributions.

H. S., Pittsfield, Pa.: The present kingdom of Italy dates from 1871. The first king was Victor Emmanuel; the second, his son, Humbert I.; the present, his son, Victor Emmanuel.

E. E., Orient, Ore.: Elijah is the Hebrew, Elias the Greek, of the name of the prophet. John the Baptist was called "the second Elijah" because of a fancied resemblance in his mission. They were two different men, of course.

D. B., Toluca, N. C.: In Franklin's time nobody knew what lightning was. He guessed it to be the same as electricity. He made a silk kite, with a hemp string, and near the end of the string tied an iron key. He put up the kite in a thunderstorm. When the string got wet electricity was conducted by the water down it, and when Franklin placed his finger near the key, a spark passed, thus proving his theory.

S. A. M., Windsor, Pa.: The phrase, "forty-second cousin," is a joking American term for a distant relationship. Of course, it is not in the Bible.

J. V., Lightstreet, Pa.: There should be no difference. Don't ask such questions.

E. A. D., Hobson, Tenn.: The name of King David's mother is unknown. She was the "Nabash" referred to in 2d Samuel, xvii, 26; but "Nabash" means "unknown."

A. C. C., Keyser, W. Va.: If you will send only one question at a time, as the Rules prescribe, we will answer. The international date line was explained a few weeks ago, and will not be repeated. Your third question is not of general interest.

A. K., Hamlin, Iowa: "Les Miserables" is French, and means "the wretched ones." Quo Vadis is Latin, and means "where are you going?" Pax vobiscum is Latin, and means "peace be with you."

S. D., Herbert, Ill.: We cannot discuss fads and follies. Please excuse us.

J. H. B., Bristol, Tenn.: Periodicals and newspapers of general circulation are usually dated at the time they reach the majority of their readers.

G. H. K., Swoope, Va.: President Cleveland did not receive Queen Lil. One question at a time. See Rules.

J. B. A., Brookville, Pa.: Very high temperatures are recorded by instruments called pyrometers. They show the temperature by the expansion of bars or clay, or other substances that will not melt.

G. L. J., Charlotte, Mich.: We have not the information.

H. P. C., Butler, O.: We don't think the bill passed. Write to your state representative.

D. C. W., St. Joseph, Mo.: See Blade of February 18, 1st page, article headed "Causes of the War." We can not repeat the long story of why Japan and Russia are at war.

A. W. M., Bridgeport, Ind.: Some time ago we printed the fact that visitors can carry cameras at the St. Louis fair.

J. P. D., Greer, S. C.: Andrew Carnegie gives money for libraries, on the condition that a certain sum shall be paid to maintain them each year. Of course he gets no money in return.

E. R. B., Lewisberry, Pa.: The American ambassador to England is Hon. Jos. H. Choate; ambassador to France, Hon. Horace Porter; minister to Spain, Hon. Arthur S. Hardy; minister to Japan, Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom; ambassador to Russia, Hon. Robert S. McCormick; minister to China, Hon. Edwin H. Conger; ambassador to Germany, Hon. Charlemagne Tower. There are consuls (who are commercial agents of this government) in the principal manufacturing or exporting cities of each country. The list is too long to print.

J. B. L., Romeo, Mich.: A great many Union soldiers left their regiments without leave, and returned home, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston. Of course, in their records in the War department, they were marked as deserters. A law was afterward passed for their benefit, which says that no one shall be held to be a deserter who served faithfully until May 22, 1865, but then left his command without proper authority. On application to the War department, a certificate will be issued stating the facts; and this certificate is accepted as a discharge by the pension office.

Elizabeth, W. Va.: We have not the data to answer.

G. T. W., Tomato, Ala.: By law, a soldier who was in the Confederate service, but afterward enlisted in the Union army, is pensionable under the pension laws.

W., Indiana: Your question involves state laws, and is barred by the Rules. Consult a lawyer. We can answer no law questions.

W. E. P., Hamlin, Ky.: Never heard of it.

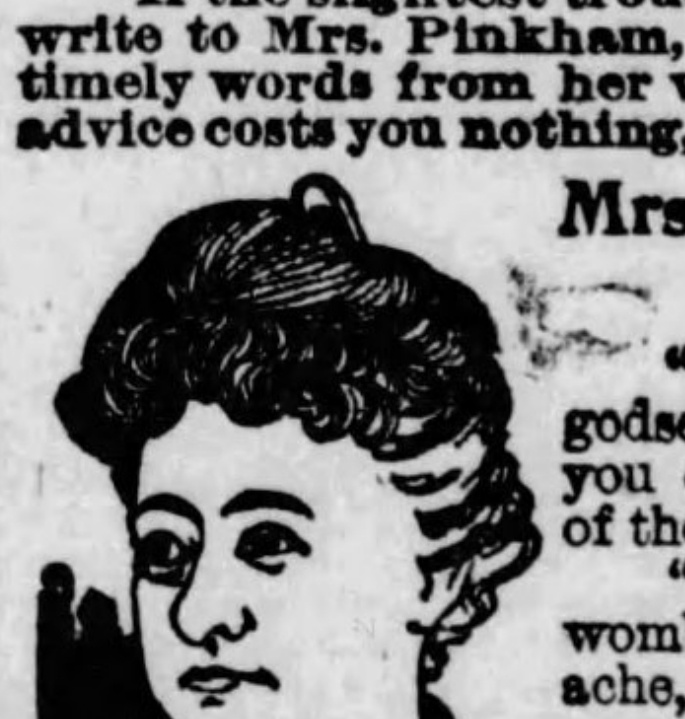
F. D. W., Given, W. Va.: An eclipse of the sun happens when the moon gets on a line between the earth and sun. An eclipse of the moon happens when the earth is on a line between moon and sun. Read the rules at the head of this department. Send only one question at a time.

N. F. Rodney, Mich.: Refer to the issue of April 14 for the Cabinet. Read the Rules, and send only one question at a time.

I. W. G., Gallipolis, O.: Questions of law are barred by the Rules, printed at the head of this department. Consult a lawyer.

The Art of Clear Dictation.

Few people think and talk with precision and in logical order, even of the men whose trained intellectual ability is made manifest in their deliberate writing. In dictated judicial opinons and legal documents there now often appear redundancy, complexity of thought and carelessness of expression, of which the burden of interpretation is great; and sometimes the separation of the wheat from the chaff is next to impossible. Moreover, we discover in many contemporary literary productions, books and what not, like evidences that they were dictated by men who had not mastered the art. The difference between written and dictated work is made apparent in the absence of anything like individuality of literary style and in a machine-like uniformity in which there is no more literary style than in an ordinary commercial letter.—New York Sun.



Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Makes Men Vigorous

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for It.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a receipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

BEAUTIES OF THE ARCTIC

Desolate Though the Frozen Sea Is, It Has Many Attractions.

One of the most vivid descriptions of arctic scenery is given by Harry De Windt in his book, "Paris to New York by Land." In it he gives the following picture of the Arctic sea:

"Place a piece of coal sprinkled with salt on a white tablecloth, a few inches off it scatter some loaf sugar, and it will give you in miniature a very fair presentment of the scenery. The coal is the black coast line, continually swept clear of snow by furious gales; the sugar, sea ice, and the cloth frozen beach over which we journeyed for over 160 miles. The dreary outlook never changed; occasionally the cliffs vanished and our way would lie across the tundras—marshy plains—which in summer encircle the Polar sea with a belt of verdure and wild flowers, but which in winter time are merged with the frozen ocean in one boundless, bewildering wilderness of white. In hazy weather land and sky formed one impenetrable veil, with no horizon as dividing line, when, even at a short distance away, men and dog sleds resembled flies crawling up a white curtain.

"But on clear days, unfortunately rare, the blue sky was Mediterranean, and at such time the bergs out at sea would flash like jewels in the full blaze of the sunshine, while blocks of dark green ice, half buried in snow under shadow of the cliffs, would appear for all the world like 'cabochon,' emeralds dropped into a mass of whipped cream. But the reverse of this picture was depressing in the extreme. For on cloudy days the snow would assume a dull leaden appearance, and the sea ice become a slate gray, with dense banks of wooly, white fog encircling the dismal scene. Fair and foul weather in the Arctic reminded me of some beautiful woman, bejeweled and radiant amid lights and laughter, and the same divinity landing disheveled, pale and seasick from the deck of a channel steamer."

MANY ECCENTRICITIES DISPLAYED IN WILLS

There have been many will makers more eccentric than Mr. MacCaig, the Oban banker, whose last testament will shortly come under the consideration of the Edinburgh court of session. Mr. MacCaig, it may be remembered, left instructions in his will that gigantic statues of himself his brothers and sisters, a round dozen in all, should be placed on the summit of a great tower he had commenced to build on Battery Hill, near Oban—each statue to cost not less than £1,000.

A much more whimsical testator was a Mr. Sanborn, who left £1,000 to Professor Agassiz to have his skin converted into two drumheads and two of his bones into drum sticks, and the balance of his fortune to his friend, Mr. Simpson, on condition that on every 17th of June he should repair to the foot of Bunker Hill, and, as the sun rose, "beat on the drum the spirit-stirring strain of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

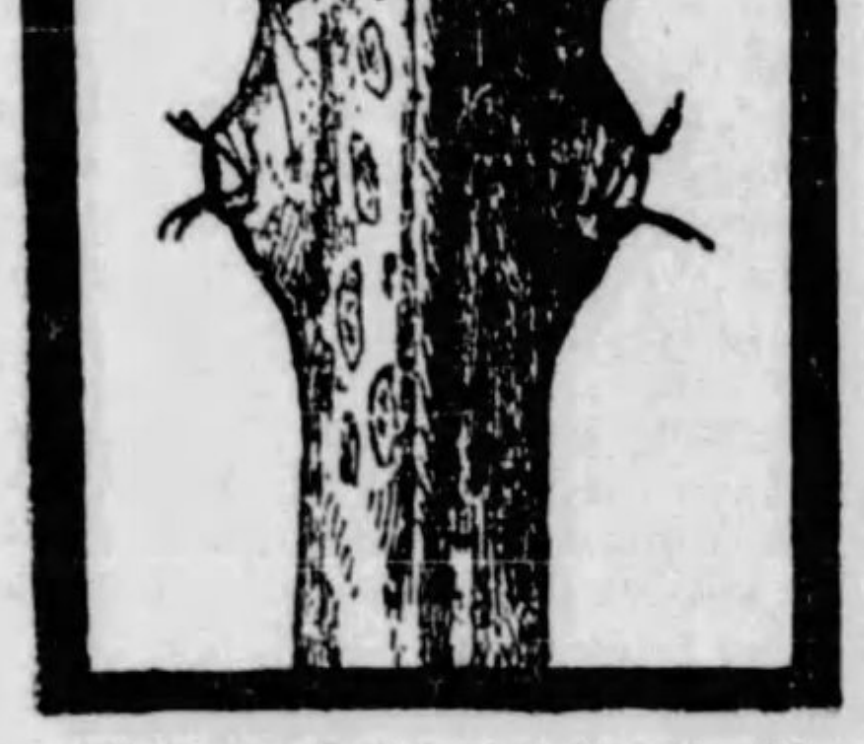
A Mr. Stow left a sum of money to an eminent K. C. "wherewith to purchase a picture of a viper stinging his benefactor," as a perpetual warning against the sin of ingratitude.

It was a rich brewer who bequeathed £30,000 to his daughter on condition that on the birth of her first child she should forfeit £2,000 to a specified hospital, £4,000 on the birth of the second child, and so on by arithmetical progression until the £30,000 was exhausted.

Sydney Dickenson left £60,000 to his widow, who appears to have given him a bad time during his life, on condition that she should spend two hours a day at his graveside "in company with her sister, whom I know she loathes worse than she does myself."—Westminster Gazette.

GIRAFFE, THE "RUBBERNECK."

Giraffes are the most difficult of all animals to take by surprise. No matter from what direction you may approach the giraffe is sure to discover you. It has been called the "original rubber neck." It is not generally known that nature, because of the height of its eyes from the ground, has supplied it with a talent peculiarly its own for making observations. As a matter of fact, a giraffe can see in all directions at the same time without moving its head. The eyes are large and prominent and so placed at the side of the head that they are capable of seeing backward as well as forward. The illustration reproduced herewith shows the giraffe's head as it appears from a point directly behind it.



BRITISH RECRUITS.

The recruiting returns for the first quarter of the year at St. George's Barracks and the other London depots are not encouraging all round, and it is stated that reports from the provinces are not more favorable. The cavalry are up to their full strength, and recruiting for that arm of the service has been stopped for some time; but the difficulty which confronts the war office is to obtain suitable men for the infantry regiments of the line and for the foot guards.

The youths who have offered to join the ranks in London are of little better type in physique, education and character than the abolished "specials," who were accepted as an experiment three or four years ago, and who, after a trial, were found utterly unsuitable, and have been discharged, at considerable cost to the nation.

The wave of enthusiasm and patriotic fervor for the army receded before the conclusion of the South African war, and there has since been no stimulus to encourage the better class youths of the country to join the colors, especially in England. Besides, the rejections on medical grounds still remain high.

The prospect of increased pay if the recruits make themselves efficient soldiers after two years' service has little influence with recruits, who prefer to have good pay for the present rather than rely on deferred pay, which may or may not be received, the army order being of a conditional character.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A St. Petersburg Experience.

An American wished to move from the Hotel Europe, the principal hotel in St. Petersburg to a smaller hotel around the corner. He came down with his bag packed ready to go. "Sorry," said the manager, "but you cannot leave this hotel or register at another hotel until we get your passport from the police; and that will take a day and a night. You must go through exactly the same procedure as if you were leaving the country."—World's Work.

What Follows the Flag.

A cable from Honolulu gives the interesting information that the Republican teritorial convention there has instructed for President Roosevelt. Politics follow the flag all right, whatever becomes of the constitution on the journey.—New Haven Register (Ind.)

Tammany Knows How.

Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty persons have sworn off their taxes in New York this year. Tammany will have to soak it to the others pretty hard in order to make it worth while.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Athletic Hens.

If we cannot get ads in New Denver we are sure of fresh eggs. The hens fly over the fence to roll on our lawn, and we have a nest set out back of the water barrel.—New Denver (B. C.) Ledger.

The Sunday School

A SOUL ON GUARD.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 8, Is "Watchfulness"—Luke 12:35-48. A Temperance Lesson.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Men study how to do every thing but live. No man would enter a commercial venture with the same heedlessness and lack of foresight and understanding with which most of us airily take up the great business of life. Plan, purpose, philosophy most of us have none. It really seldom occurs to us to prepare for living as for the most serious undertaking of our existence. How to live serenely, sunnily and serviceably, and in the full exercise of all powers, is a great problem, which is none the less real because so often ignored.

One of the lessons the great Teacher was daily trying to impart to his followers was the lesson of living at their best. They had great work to do, therefore they needed, even more than most men, to learn the secrets of power and peace. On the occasion which furnishes the text of the lesson Jesus set forth under a variety of figures, the importance of being well equipped, well controlled and well intentioned. "Watchfulness," "Readiness," or "Faithfulness" might serve equally well as a heading for the discourse.

The Call for Minute Men.

The Christian conception of life has no place for tents of ease. It is not a pleasant abiding beneath trees in luxurious palaces. It is a march, a battle, a war. The virtues it demands are the fighters' virtues. Of these preparedness is one of the first.

"Let your loins be girded about," said Jesus. That is, gather up your flowing robes, fasten them in at the belt, and be ready to march, or fight, or work. As the firemen is ready within a few seconds at any hour of the night or day to mount the engine and be off; as the bathing master watches the beach, ready to leap into the water the instant anyone is in danger; as the newspaper correspondent is ready to go to the ends of the earth at an hour's notice; so the Christian is to keep himself ever in a state of perpetual preparation. Alert lives are few. Opportunity finds most people unready when he knocks at their doors. Even in the lesser things of the material world, the keen, self-contained, vigilant character is the exception rather than the rule. Few persons have themselves well in hand all the time, with full control over their powers. Yet it is just that which Christ asked of his disciples. They were to be minute men.

At Inspection.

Soldiers on guard duty have one trying experience every day, and possibly two or more. The first is at guard mount, when their equipment and dress and general fitness are carefully inspected; and later, as the sentry patrols his lonely past, he is likely to be unexpectedly challenged by the officer of the day, and asked for his "general orders," or "orders of the day," or to have his efficiency tested in some other manner. This is discipline, thus military standards are maintained. The only way to be ready for an emergency test is to be ready all the time. So Jesus bade his disciples to live ever in an attitude of expectancy and preparation, that the coming of the Master might not take them by surprise.

The thought is rather startling when one dwells upon it. Many rather sensational books have made it their theme. Suppose Jesus should suddenly appear himself as the Christian's master at this very instant, would he be welcome? Or what if he had come last night? How many scenes there are in our lives upon which we would not feel altogether at ease to have him enter! If we are ready for Christ we are ready for anything.

The lesson he was teaching was a comprehensive one. To be ready for him means to be ready for life, for duty, for opportunity, for death itself.

It is deeply true that the soul with spiritual poise, rightly related to God, is fit for anything; no emergency or temptation of life can surprise or overwhelm it. A fundamental equipment for triumphant living is a spirit in tune with the Infinite.

Honors for the True.

There have been demonstrations at both Tokio and St. Petersburg recently when sailors of the respective navies were honored by their rulers and countrymen for fidelity and courage in the face of the enemy. Soldiering has its rewards as well as its duties. Jesus has a "blessing" for the servants who heed his exhortation to wakeful eagerness. As the czar himself personally addressed the sailors from the two ships sunk at Chemulpo, so, the parable says, the Master will with his own hands minister to those who have been found true in the test of watchfulness.

Nor is this figure to be confined wholly to spiritual watchfulness. The teacher must be watchful ere he miss the application of this great truth to the entire breadth of life. There is reward for the prepared and the alert. The ready reign. All kingdoms are inherited by the qualified. Men shut doors against themselves by their unfitness and then blame God.

In the Guard House.

Preserving the military figure, the guard house stands for punishment. The casual visitor to the camp may be astonished and shocked to find a soldier shackled and confined, with a fellow soldier standing guard over him with a rifle. Yet punishment is an essential part of discipline. In these parables Jesus does not gloss over or conceal the truth of punishment. As in both the first and the second parables to be found in this lesson, he dwelt upon the rewards which follow faithfulness, so in the second parable he devotes considerable attention to the consequences of slothfulness, selfishness and unfaithfulness. Retribution is plainly in his teachings, even though some of his later interpreters ignore it.

The state of mind of the servant in the parable is quite understandable. His master was expected home, and he watched for a time. But when the master's coming was delayed he began to be lax. He imperceptibly drifted into the position of absolute lord himself, as if he had no day of reckoning before him. Thinking himself supreme, he began to beat the servants and to indulge his appetites. Certainly if man is answerable to nobody but himself, and if he expects to render no accounting, he is bound to become selfish, and to live by the rule to "eat, drink and be merry."

It is hard to keep real and vivid before us the great spiritual verities. God often seems far away. Death and the judgment are in the dim distance. The world is very near; heaven seems very remote. So many men, like the unjust steward, yield themselves to material temptations. But the day of accounting is inevitable, though it may sometimes be long postponed. Ultimately, everyone must face a settlement of his spiritual accounts with God. And that day is all the more terrible because of its unexpectedness.

When the King Comes.

The immediate application of this lesson is to the second coming of Christ. It was for this that the disciples were bidden to watch. The Master was soon to leave them, but he surely would come again. He emphasized, as always, the unexpectedness of his return; its time no man could know. It would be a surprise, but a certainty.

This truth of Christ's return has always been a dark one. The time and the manner no man may know, but the fact itself is as sure as his own promise. This is Scripture's clear teaching, upon which all Christians are agreed. It is a teaching which should be full of comfort to the friends of Jesus. His return will bring blessings unspeakable. And concerning it he has left this one repeated request to all, "Watch."

CONCERNING BEEF TEA.

Clear broths are merely aids to digestion, little whips and spurs to sluggish powers. Invaluable in their proper place, it is only when beef tea, mutton broth, chicken or clam broth, are mistaken for real food that they become dangerous and a source of positive disaster. Clear animal broth or beef tea means starvation for the sick. The albumen of meats is hardened by hot water, and either remains in the meat itself or in the form of scum is skimmed off the top of the infusion. The water takes up the flavoring principle and a small portion of other material, but is devoid of the nutriment commonly supposed to be dissolved by it.

This also holds true of mutton broth, supposed to be "so nourishing." In itself, it is not nourishing at all. It is the barley cooked in it that is nourishing. The real name for mutton broth based upon its nutritive properties, would be barley broth flavored with mutton extract. So, too, is chicken broth most often a rice broth flavored with chicken extract. And clear beef tea is but hot water generously flavored with meat extract that is seasoned with pepper and salt to taste. When their true nature is divulged by a new label meat infusions and their fictitious value appear in quite a different light. The nourishing part of beef tea lies in the meat that is thrown away. Unless containing definite nutriments, such as those that exist in rice, wheat, potato, barley, egg, or milk, broths are without food elements in the quantity that it is possible to use.—Harper's Bazar.

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PREMIUM WATCH.

We have awarded a premium watch to J. E. French, Buchanan, Mich., for a club of 70 names—the largest club we received during April. The watch goes forward by registered mail this week.

WORK OF THE LONG SESSION.

Adjournment in April is unusual for the long session of a Congress; but it must not be forgotten that the President convened Congress in extraordinary session early in November, this session running into the regular one without a break. This makes a six-months' session—about the usual limit of a long session. All the preliminary work was done during November, including the appointment of the House committees, which usually is not completed until nearly Christmas.

The two acts of the most far-reaching importance were the Cuban reciprocity and Panama canal measures. The treaty with Cuba modified the tariff laws of the United States, so far as these apply to imports from that island. The constitution declares that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House. To obey this mandate, a bill was drafted in the House, embodying the treaty, and in that form was enacted the same as any other bill. The pledge of the United States to Cuba was thus redeemed.

The Senate ratified the treaty concerning the isthmian canal, which was negotiated between Secretary of State Hay and M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panama commissioner. The execution of the canal project was provided for by the enactment of laws authorizing the payment of the cost of the Panama canal, and for the temporary government of the canal strip. This treaty and the legislation to carry it into effect, thus provide for the entrance of a new era, commercial and naval. The Isthmus will become the cross-roads of the world's commerce, and the canal will be, in effect, a part of our national coast line.

As to other treaties, the Senate ratified the commercial treaty with China, by means of which the United States secures two open ports in Manchuria. The existing treaty with China, denounced by that government, and which consequently expires next December, would lead to unrestricted Chinese immigration. To prevent this a law was enacted for the exclusion of these undesirable additions to our laboring population.

The great appropriation bills were handled in a most conservative manner. Estimates were cut right and left. Through the assistance of the House, there was no river and harbor bill. Instead, a measure was enacted appropriating $3,000,000 for emergency work, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Nor was there any general expenditure for new public buildings. All told, the appropriations total $698,272,786. The estimated revenues are placed at 704 millions.

Altogether the session has been marked by a careful regard for the national welfare, and has been unusually free from bitter partisan wrangling in the debates. This is an era of good feeling among the people, and it is reflected in the doings of Congress.

WAR ON THE RATS.

It being demonstrated that the bubonic plague is spread largely by rats in the city of Manila, the United States medical authorities there declared war on the rodents. A price was offered for every rat delivered to the authorities, in order to induce the natives to join in the war of extermination. In January last, 32,000 rats were killed in the city, making over 300,000 in the eight months of warfare. Such active measures should reduce the rat population considerably; but in that tropical climate they thrive and multiply at a rate unknown in this colder clime. Time alone can tell whether the war of extermination will prove an eventual success.

THE "USURPATION" CRY FITTINGLY REBUKED

In the closing hours of the senate, Messrs. Culberson and Gorman tried to make a little Democratic campaign capital by attacks upon the administration. Senator Aldrich, in replying, showed most clearly the falsity of the charges that President Roosevelt has exercised undue influence over the actions of Congress—an assertion of which we shall doubtless hear much in this summer's campaign. The cry of "usurpation" is one that has done yeoman service in times past for the Democratic party; and though considerably worn, will be furbished up again.

Senator Aldrich has served for 24 years, under five different Presidents—Arthur's, two terms of Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. He declared, in answer to Gorman, that he has "never known a President of the United States, not excepting Mr. Cleveland, who has interfered less with the legislative business of the Congress, or with the action of the House or the Senate, than the present incumbent of that office. I know of no case where he has undertaken to dictate what our policy or our legislation should be, and I cannot say that of another President within my recollection. This talk about the usurpations of the President and his attempts to control legislation or the Congress is nonsense and nobody knows it better than does the senator from Maryland."

There is one statement in the above on which special emphasis should be placed. The Rhode Island senator declares there was no case in which Mr. Roosevelt undertook to dictate legislation to Congress, and that he can say this of no other President within his recollection. This means that Cleveland, Arthur, Harrison and McKinley did, but that Roosevelt has not. There may be times when it is for the best interests of the nation that the President should endeavor, by proper means, to get the differing and warring elements of the legislative houses together on a common line of action; and let us assume that when these past Presidents did this, it was on sincerely patriotic and wise grounds, instead of political ones. But Mr. Roosevelt has never done it. The cry of "usurpation" is silly in his case.

GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR IS NOW OPEN.

On April 30, President Roosevelt, in his executive office at Washington, pressed a telegraphic key, and the wheels began to go 'round at St. Louis. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the largest and most notable ever held. It covers more ground than any previous one; it has cost more money; the appropriations made by national, state and foreign governments are by far the largest ever made for a single fair; there will be more exhibits than ever before; and the architectural and landscape effects are the most beautiful yet planned.

Another important point in which this exposition outranks all previous ones is, that the latter so far as manufactures are concerned, were devoted almost entirely to the exhibition of the finished products. The St. Louis fair management required that the exhibitor shall show, not the products themselves, but machinery and workmen in the act of making them. Take an example: A huge stand of shoes of all kinds would attract merely a passing glance; but dense crowds will watch the shoe passing from machine to machine until it comes out ready for wear. It will be the same with every other industry which it is possible to put in working operation on the grounds.

The cost of the Fair, up to the opening day, has been stupendous. The city of St. Louis, as a municipality, subscribed five million dollars, and her citizens, in personal subscriptions, raised an equal sum in addition. The United States government appropriated five millions, and also $1,650,080 for its own structures and exhibits. Foreign governments appropriated a total of seven millions, and 25 states of the Union put into it an aggregate of seven millions more. Lastly, the United States government loaned $4,600,000, which must be repaid out of the gate receipts.

The grand total is $35,250,000—a sum more than twice as great as the purchase price paid for all Louisiana, and enormously in excess of the cost of any previous exposition the world ever saw. That the exposition will "pay," in a strictly financial sense, is impossible. In fact, such monster expositions never make adequate money returns. The city of Chicago has a debt of over four million dollars from the Columbian exposition: but her business men knew that the exposition was a profitable one, in the long run, for the city. The educative effect of these vast industrial exhibits is immense upon the people at large. The Centennial at Philadelphia was an eye-opener to us. For the first time, the average American saw home and foreign products side by side, and it was a revelation that in so many things, especially on the artistic side, we were behind the remainder of the world. The popular taste was cultivated, and we entered upon a new era. The great Chicago fair was helpful in a similar way; and without doubt the magnificent exposition at St. Louis will do vastly more as an educator than its predecessors.

RUSSIAN BEAR GROWLS AT MEDIATION

The gossip of European capitals had the rumor that King Edward of England, uncle of the Czar, and King Christian of Denmark, the Czar's grandfather, would offer their good offices to mediate between Russia and Japan. It is doubtful if there was anything more than conjecture in this talk; certainly no advance, even tentative, had been made by either of the monarchs named. But the talk brought out a very prompt statement, which not only bars in advance every proffer of mediation, but is brutally plain as to Russia's ulterior purposes, should she be the victor.

The world is informed in unmistakable terms that the war will be prosecuted with all the resources of the empire until victory is achieved, and then peace terms will be made directly with the enemy. No interference by outside powers will be tolerated. There will be no Berlin congress, as there was at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, to deprive Russia of any fruits of the victory she may wish.

This is certainly plain talk; but it is made still more emphatic by the statement that Russia will not be bound, in making peace, by any proposition made to Japan before this war began, regarding Manchuria and Corea; she will feel herself free to impose whatever terms she desires.

Interpreted in the light of experience gained in the past, this can only mean that Russia, in case of victory over Japan, will absorb Corea as she has Manchuria; that she will assume the hegemony of Eastern Asia, and that Japan will be deprived of all voice in the affairs of the Far East—reduced to the status of a powerless principality, rather than that of a world-power.

Russian victory would be a misfortune to the world; Slav domination over the Orient, the closing of its trade to the commerce of other nations except on onerous terms, the extension of the tyranny of the only remaining great autocratic government on the globe. Japan's victory would curb this creeping death-in-life which chokes freedom of speech, of thought, of action in the millions under its sway.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

There is considerable activity in the construction of submarine boats, but so far none has ever been successfully tested in warfare. The Confederates had one, but thrice she stayed on the bottom with her drowned crew. Twice she was raised, but the third time she remained in the mud of Charleston harbor. The conjecture that the Japanese used one of these vessels in the attack on the Petropavlovsk seems to have been unfounded.

There are now 71 submarine boats actually afloat. France has 26, the United States 10, Russia has 8, and Spain 2. Japan may or may not have a number; if she has, the fact has been carefully concealed, for strategic reasons. The totals stand: 71 afloat, 47 building, 73 proposed. Of these, France will have 58, Russia 34, England 29, Spain 22, the United States 17, Italy 9, Germany 8, Sweden 6, Brazil 4, Portugal 2, and Turkey 2. What Japan has done or is doing none can tell.

THE EASTERN WAR BEGINS ON LAND

The first battle on land has been fought between the Russians and Japanese, and the result is on a par with the naval warfare heretofore waged. The Russians allowed the enemy to occupy Corea in force, and made their first line of defense the Yalu river, on the border of Corea and Manchuria. The Japanese crossed the river in force at two points, one above and one below the town of Wiju, despite a heavy artillery fire from fortifications on the Manchurian side of the stream, and frequent skirmishes while the troops were crossing.

On Sunday the Japanese made a general attack on the Russian forces, turning the left flank of the latter, and compelling a general retreat. Forty-seven Japanese field guns were in action, and their fire was galling to the Russians. When the Japanese made an infantry charge, the enemy sullenly retreated, leaving the victors in possession of a secure position on the west bank of the Yalu, about four miles in length.

The meager accounts at hand as this is written go to show that Japanese strategy compelled the Russian evacuation of heavy earthworks, without a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. It was apparently a repetition of General Sherman's tactics on the march to Atlanta. Time after time he flanked advantageous and well-fortified positions occupied by the Confederates, with trifling loss as compared with what would have occurred had he made a direct attack.

If it be true that the Japanese have landed, or contemplate a landing, at Taku Shan, on Laio Tung peninsula, west of the mouth of the Yalu, this move will flank the Russian position at Antung, and compel an evacuation or surrender. The Mikado's forces now appear to dominate the situation, and are in a position to force the evacuation of all the Russian positions on the right bank of the Yalu. General Kuroki has made a splendid beginning of the land campaign, and demonstrated that the energy, strategy and activity of the Japanese are more than a match for the Russians on land as well as on sea.

THE CANAL PAID FOR.

The United States is now in full ownership of the Panama canal property. On April 27 Assistant Attorney General Day and Russell paid the $40,000,000, in the form of a draft on the United States treasury, which is already on its way to New York.

The agreement with the canal company provided that the payment should be in gold. To avoid the necessity of making a shipment of this vast sum in bulk, an arrangement was made with financial institutions in Paris, which furnished the full amount of payment in gold coin, taking the draft on the United States treasury.

This draft will be largely paid, if not entirely, by bills of exchange on Europe. There has been a steady outflow of gold from this county to Europe for the past month, for which there is no reason in existing business conditions. Probably the total amount for April will reach twenty-two millions—a sum far in excess of average monthly shipments. The record for any month was in May, 1894, when over $27,000,000 in gold went abroad.

This movement of gold, as stated above, finds no other explanation than to meet the Panama canal payment. In London, money is very easy, and the Bank of England's discount rate was lowered to three per cent on April 21—an unusually low figure. With time money at 2¼ to 4½ per cent, in New York, according to time, it is plain that the gold going abroad is not intended for London investment in Paris, as the rate there is vestments in Paris, as the rate there is 2⅝ and 2¾ per cent. Hence it is not a higher interest rate abroad that is drawing the gold across; and there is nothing that explains the movement other than the canal payment.

TO GOVERN THE CANAL ZONE.

The senate enacted a bill for the government of the Panama canal strip. It was an elaborate theoretical scheme, whose merits could only be tested by experiment. The bill went to the house, and was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. After consideration, it struck out all after the enacting clause, and substituted the general provisions of a law enacted in Jefferson's time, for the temporary government of the Louisiana Purchase. This merely gives the President power to make such provision for the temporary government of the strip as he thinks best until March, 1905, when the Fifty-eighth congress ends, or until this congress adopts permanent regulations.

This was a sensible and business-like solution of the problem. Politics did not enter into it, for the Democratic members of the committee co-operated cheerfully. This plan was not only adopted in 1803 for Louisiana, but is practically that adopted when the Philippines came to us. It gives time to learn the actual conditions, that permanent and proper legislation may be had.

But a Presidential election is coming on, and the Democrats are in dire straits for an issue. So the more reckless of that party's newspapers have raised a howl. They declare this is "usurpation"—that congress "abdicates" its powers and duties, and places them in the President's hands. All such gabble is unworthy the attention of voters, even of Democrats. A Democratic congress enacted the same law for Louisiana, and Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic President, executed it. It was a success for the temporary government of Louisiana, and the Panama zone bill is made temporary by its own terms.

THE DECLINE OF PARKER.

The Parker boom is on the wane. The persistent silence of the Esopus jurist is disgusting many Democrats who believe that it is no time to play a hide and seek game. The fact that Tammany does not regard him as the most available timber is having its effect; Bryan's speech in Chicago put a damper on the ardor of many who hoped he would swallow any kind of a pill offered, and now comes a reaction in the South, where the first impulse was to follow wherever New York led.

Bourke Cockran made a suggestion in his address to the House that has turned the thoughts of many Democrats Missouriward. His pointed reference to Folk might have been an intimation of a way in which Tammany hoped to foil Hill, or it may have been a sudden inspiration. At any rate, Mr. Folk is being seriously considered in many sections, and it would occasion little surprise if his candidacy should grow to considerable proportions. He is said to be acceptable to Mr. Bryan, he would certainly draw more strength from the Bryan element than can Parker, and he has the distinction of being the Nemesis to Missouri boodlers.

The fact that the convention is to be held in St. Louis will surely give Mr. Folk the advantage of position and may prove the controlling factor of Judge Parker's defeat.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AND CERTAIN AMUSEMENTS

The question as to what amusements may be permitted to the members of the Methodist Episcopal church is one that has caused more discussion in church circles than possibly any other. "Times change, and men's manners and customs change with them," is an old and a true proverb. It is also true that this change in manners and customs—and the inevitable change as to how they are viewed—is as active in the churches as anywhere else. It is to this steady shifting of ideals and opinions that the question remains perennial with the Methodists.

In the early Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, the whole matter was dismissed in a prohibition to members against "taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." But along in the decades about the middle of the last century, the inevitable broadening of ideas due to the rapid increase in population, the change from solitary rural life to the hurry and bustle of the city—all were liberalizing tendencies. Especially in the cities, Methodists in good standing indulged in amusements, etc., which were looked upon with horror by the more conservative, and hence more strict, members in the country, especially the elder generation. But the liberals argued that they were well within the prohibition of the Discipline, and that there was no loss of true religion to themselves.

It became evident that the clause in the Discipline needed amendment; that the church must authoritatively specify what things could not be permitted to the Methodist laity. The change was made by the General Conference of 1872. The paragraph which has stood since then deals with conduct, and expressly forbids among other things, "the buying, selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency," etc.

But this did not end the controversy. In very many churches, this regulation has become a dead letter. Methodist members attend theatres, visit circuses, send their children to dancing schools, and play card games in their homes; and they do not feel that they thereby commit any sin. That is to say, they do not admit that the church has a right to prohibit any line of conduct that is not sinful; and feeling that these things are not, they ignore the precept.

The whole matter comes up in the General Conference of the church at Los Angeles. Many clergymen and laymen lament the difference between precept and practice, and they have been considering plans to harmonize them. One of these is to take this paragraph out of the list of absolute prohibitions and put it in the appendix of the Discipline among the "special advices." This will still specify these things as obnoxious to the sense of the church, but leave them to the individual conscience. There will probably be a warm and prolonged discussion over it.

THE INDIANA PLATFORM.

The unanimity with which Republicans are indorsing the candidacy of President Roosevelt is no more remarkable than the almost universal indorsement of the things he has done during his present administration.

Democratic newspapers have been pleased to note a large anti-Roosevelt sentiment in Indiana, and, assuming that these newspapers knew whereof they spoke, it was natural to suppose that this sentiment would betray itself in the state convention and that the resolutions there adopted might be somewhat conservative in their expression of confidence. Per contra, no Republican convention of the year has been more pronounced in its fidelity to the President or more liberal in its approval of his policies.

The platform adopted in Indianapolis on Wednesday covers the situation to a nicety. After reviewing the achievements of the Republican party and laying stress on the history made since Roosevelt became President, it declares that "the people demand a continuation of the present stable and prosperous conditions," and instructs the delegates to support the President's candidacy.

The tariff plank is no less unequivocal, as it "pledges our confidence in the wisdom and efficacy of the protective tariff. We favor changes of schedules as conditions demand, but such changes should only be made consistently with the policy of protection." This is "reasonable revision" to which even Dave Hill and Parker could not object.

The reciprocity treaty with Cuba, the course of the President in securing to this country the construction and administration of the Panama canal, and his action in compelling combinations of capital to keep within the law, are unreservedly approved.

The platform, though not as brief as the New York product of Judge Parker, is compactly built and handles the main issues in an admirable manner. It is not only concise but clear-cut and clothed in language that is unmistakable. It is the platform of a party that is sure of its standing with the people and confidently offers its record as reason for its continuance in power.

Indiana Republicans are united as never before. The nominee for governor, Mr. Hanley, was named by an overwhelming vote and the rest of the ticket compares well in strength. With such a combination of candidates and platform and aided by the natural strength of a popular nominee for President, the Hoosier Republicans should roll up an unprecedented majority.

Mr. Cleveland doubtless feels secure in the thought that no Democratic convention can "point with pride" without getting a focus on him.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Neville Priestly has made a report to the government of India on American railroad management, which carries with it a remarkably convincing argument against state-owned lines and in favor of private ownership. For instance, he sums up his observations on American management thus:

> American railway men are quick to see a new idea; they are quicker still to try it; they take a great pride in their profession, and are all striving to get at the science of it. That their methods are not always perfect is what might have been expected; but they have managed to do what no other country in the world has done, and that is, carry their goods traffic profitably at extraordinarily low rates, notwithstanding the fact that they pay more for their labor than any other country.

And Mr. Priestly adds that the true test of railroad management in its most efficient and beneficent form is its measure of success in carrying traffic profitably, at low rates, with high wages. Tried by that test, American railways, he says, lead the world. The management of the state-owned railroads falls far behind the American standard. This is shown by the experience of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, India and Australia. In each and all of these countries freight rates are from two to four times higher than in the United States, while the wages paid are much lower than here. In some of these countries, the railroads are run at a loss, and the deficit is made up out of the public treasury—a palpable injustice to the taxpayers. In Germany, they are run as a revenue-producing branch of the government; and the national treasury receives a good profit every year; but the merchants pay it through much heavier freight charges than those in the United States.

Another evil of the state ownership system is the large increase in the cost of operation, because always more men are employed to do public work than would be under private ownership. The government employe has no incentive to do his best; on the contrary, he tries to shirk whatever he can. Under our system of private ownership, as Mr. Priestly says, "every man does his very best unrestrained and is always striving to bring himself to notice either by suggestions tending to improvement or economy, or by showing good results, or both. This, and the system of advancing men by merit, are responsible for the highly intelligent service to be found today in the railroad profession in America." This, from a man trained under the state ownership system, is a most convincing statement.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

The American Grocer has, for a number of years, collated annually the figures of the drink bill of the United States. It finds that last year this country paid the enormous sum of $1,451,633,379 for alcoholic drinks. The alarming feature of this total is that it shows an increase of $150,000,000 over the annual average for the past five years. It is a per capita of $18.15 for every man, woman and child in this country.

The revenue received by the United States government from this source last year was $131,000,000 from the tax on spirituous liquors, and $47,000,000 from the tax on beer. The total is, therefore, $178,000,000. The New York Commercial gives the following comparison of our liquor revenue with that of the principal European nations:

> The Russian government estimates at $358,000,000 its revenue this year from the sale of liquor, which is a monopoly of the imperial government, except in Siberia, where, on July 1, it will become a monopoly too.
>
> In Great Britain the revenue from excises, as the tax is called, averages $138,000,000 a year, not much less than the revenue of the United States government from the same source, and there is, besides, the customs revenue from rum, brandy and other intoxicants, amounting to $25,000,000.
>
> The French government derives in a year 300,000,000 francs from its tax on spirits, 25,000,000 from the tax on beer and 175,000,000 from the taxes on wine, cider being included. This says the New York Sun, is $100,000,000 a year from liquor payments, exclusive of the amount collected as customs duties from wines entered into France for reshipment or for local consumption.
>
> Italy raises about 100,000,000 lira a year from excise taxes, the equivalent of about $20,000,000. Holland raises about 50,000,000 florins from this source, equivalent to $20,000,000.
>
> The actual contribution of the liquor trade to the income of the state is even larger than these figures indicate, for there are local as well as national taxes. Thus, in New York the state revenue from the liquor tax is distinct from the federal government collections, and in Germany the larger part of the tax is paid to local authorities.

HOW TO SAVE EXPENSE AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR

Here is a matter in which all of us who propose to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis are interested. The statements are being already sent out by newspaper men who have gone to the city to write up the opening exercises next Saturday, that the hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses, of every kind and class, are stiffening up their rates to the maximum, and that the indications are that boarding will be much more expensive than the normal rates in other cities.

Here is a suggestion. Why not experiment, while at St. Louis, to determine whether the average person eats entirely too much? Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Sheffield scientific school of Yale College, has just reported upon the series of experiments he has just completed, to clear up this question. The idea of the professor was to reduce a meat diet to the minimum, with little or no increase of starchy foods.

According to the enthusiastic professor, the experiments were a pronounced success. He says that at the close the "entire lot of men were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partly owing to regular physical exercise during the experiments and partly owing to the smaller amount of food eaten." In other words, we all eat too much, and hence our food bill is much more costly than it need be.

Why not apply this interesting result while at the St. Louis fair? Abjure meat, except on occasion, and confine your diet to cereals, potatoes, bread and butter. One should be able in this way to circumvent the wily hotel men and restaurant proprietors, and avoid an undue expansion of his expense account for food.

It will not be an easy matter to convince Dave Hill that Bryan paid the rent for that Chicago hall out of his own pocket.

Mr. Bryan has made it quite clear that the New York Democrats are not going to receive that hundred dollar reward he offered for a platform.

OHIO BUILDING AT THE BIG FAIR.

St. Louis, April 30.—Although the Ohio building is not entirely finished, it will be completed in a few days, and will be a credit to the great state. It is an unusually handsome building.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

The following is the first letter after the inauguration of President Cleveland, which event took place on March 4, 1885. It reflects the indignation of the Democrats that a sweeping change in offices was not made at once:

Confedrit X Roads,
Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
Mar. 24, 1885.

It wuz eggspectid that the Corners wood be all tore up by the onaccountable perversenis uv the President in not immejitly removin the nigger Lubbock from the Post offis, Polock and Bigler from the two Collectorships, and appintin me, Issaker Gavitt and Deekin Pogram in ther places. The good Deekin, Issaker, Bascom and myself hed got ourselves worked up into sich a fury over the slownis uv the President in doin this act uv jestis to a long sufferin quartette that we had got it worked into our systems that the entire Corners wuz ez indignant about it ez we wuz. Bascom wood look at the chalk marks on the back uv his door, wich is his day-book, and then open his ledger to which he posts the door, and dror a sigh that wuz hart-rendin. And when he wood refooze to give me likker on account uv the appintment wich wuz to cum, I wood dror a sigh that wuz hart-rendiner. Under the supposishen that the feelin in consekence uv this onaccountable delay was suthin intense in the Corners, we called a meetin uv the Dimocrisy to consider the sitooashen, and we antissipated a demonstrashen wich wood make his Axilency quake in the White House.

Ther wuz a good many present, for the Corners, heving nothin pertikeler to do, is alluz reddy to meet and consider things, ther care fur things uv Nashnel importance, takin in everything from the best settlin uv the Injun question to the payment of the Nashnel debt.

But it wuz a disgustin meetin after all, and did not pan out ez well ez I hoped and expectid.

I hed a series uv resolooshens prepared, wich I offered, recitin that the Dimocrisy uv the Corners hed bin groanin under the inflickshen uv Fedrel offis holders fur 24 long and dreery yeers, and that now that the Dimocrisy hed finelly triumfed, the people they demandid with one voice and likewise in thunder tones that the Radikel offishls be turned out and the patronage uv the Government be given to them wich wood uphold the banner uv Dimocrisy, and so on.

"Now, my friends," sed I, "We want these resolooshens to go thro with a whoop that will be heerd in Washinton and show the Mugwumps that the Corners is in earnest. Vote 'aye' and vote with a will."

To my astonishment the only voices heerd wuz Deekin Pogram, Isaker Gavitt, Bascom and my own.

"Wat duz this meen?" I exclaimed in a white heet. "Is the Corners ded? Do you not know that the nigger Lubbock is yet in the postoffis, and that arch feend, Joe Bigler, is collector uv customs, and Pollock uv revnoo?"

Then ariz Samyooel Smiley, a old Dimocrat, which is testified by his hevin served in the Confedrasy four years.

"I hev a remark to make," sed he. "I did not vote for the adoption uv these resolooshens fur a reason. It is troo the nigger, Jim Lubbock, is postmaster, and hez been fur many yeers. It is troo that Joe Bigler and Pollock is collecters, and hev bin fur many yeers. I know that you, Parson, want to be postmaster, and Isaker and Deekin want to be collecters, all uv wich Bascom wants likewise. You four hev a interest in all this. Three uv you want the salaries and Bascom wants you to hev em, fur he is very shoor that every penny uv them salaries will filter thro his till.

"But wat intrest is all this to me? I ain't in the ring. I hev no intrest in the Postoffis, for I don't send any letters, and ef I did, Lubbock will continner to do my bizzuess ez well as you wood do it. The Collecters we hev collect jist about as well ez anybody kin, and ef the Government is satisfied I am. Ef I wuz a goin to hev one uv these offises I shood git up and howl about it and stay up to howl. I shood sit up all nite so ez to be on hand early in the mornin to howl. I should never stop howlin till the commishn wuz in my hands, and I hed histid Lubbock. But ez I ain't a goin to git any uv the places, I ain't rendin my linen about it to any alarmin extent. Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but wat do I care, so that I don't git the increase?

"I may as well remark that there ain't agoin to be any trouble among the Dimocrisy uv the Corners ef yoo don't git the offises at all. I don't know uv only four members uv the party wich is interested in the matter a bit. I can't see that it will fatten my hogs any to hev yoo drorin the salary, nor will it give me credit at Bascom's bar to hev the Deekin and Issaker take the places of Pollock and Joe Bigler. It is possible that the foundashens uv the great deep may be broken up ef yoo don't git them places, but I think not. Shood President Cleveland conclood to continyoo the present offishls for two yeers or sich a matter, I think the sun wood continyoo to rise and gild the east with its golden beemes every mornin, and illumine the western horyzn ez it sinks to its rest every nite. I hev no doubt the planits wood continoo to gyrate about each other ez yoosual, and that the comets wood be no bigger ner hev longer tales, than ez before. It wooden't perdoose hog colera nor rust in the oats.

"I moove yoo, Mr. Cheerman, that we substitoot this resolooshen:

> Resolved, That it is the judgment uv the Dimocrisy uv the Corners that ef the President does ez he dam pleases about the offises, three men may starve to death, but that otherwise it won't act either ez fizic or emetic on the body pollytik.

And he put the moshun and it wuz carried by every voter present ceptin us four, and the meetin adjerned.

And so we ain't a goin to get them places! And this is the reward uv devoshun to one's kentry! It is time that my tomb-stun wuz bein ordered.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Despairin.)

CHINESE STUDENT IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

CHIN YUNG YEN.

Chin Yung Yen, the first Chinaman to receive a fellowship in the history of Columbia College, is one of the most popular men in his classes and is a hard student. Mr. Yen, as he is called by his fellows, has been in Columbia for more than two years. He was born in Tien Tsin, China, in 1881, his father being of a Mandarin family.

Chin Yung Yen was a student in the Imperial University, in his native city, from 1893 to 1901, when the Chinese government sent him to the United States to be educated. Since he entered Columbia College he has taken courses in political science, finance, economics, philosophy, and constitutional law. It is his intention to remain in Columbia for one year more, when he must return to his own country.

Current Events.

Over $2,000 was raised at the bazaar in Washington in aid of the Russian Red Cross fund.

W. G. Brokaw, of New York, is said to have placed an order for an airship with M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut.

Paris bankers advance $40,000,000 to the Panama Canal Co., whose deeds and archives are turned over to representatives of the state department.

General U. S. Grant's former residence in Galena is presented to that city by General Frederick D. Grant at the commemoration of the war hero's birthday.

Explosion of acetylene gas in a residence at Schlesingerville, Wis., blows a young woman through the second story window. She escapes with slight bruises.

New York board of education rescinds its order forbidding the marriage of women teachers, and drops opposition to reinstatement of teacher removed for violating the rule.

Santo Dominican rebels defeat the government troops in a fierce battle at Guayacanes, killing three generals. Invasion of Hayti is planned by insurgents and trouble is feared.

Admiral Walker, who returns to New York with other members of the Panama canal commission, says working parties will be organized and work on the canal started as soon as possible.

Systematic inquiry among Democrats in Washington demonstrated belief prevails that Parker will be the Democratic nominee for president and that he surely will be beaten by Roosevelt.

Charles Kelly, engineer on ferryboat America, dropped dead in engine room and collision with Brooklyn slip resulted, in which passengers were panic stricken; several persons hurt.

William R. Lawrence, of Danville, Ill., has been appointed a federal judge in Indian Territory.

Lawyers of national reputation are engaged to lead the fight against the railroad ticket scalpers of Chicago.

E. M. Witherout, charged with obtaining $18,000 on raised bank drafts from the Nassau Transit Co., of Brooklyn, is arrested at Alpena, Mich.

Former Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, who has lived in New York for five years, will return to his home town of Hamilton, Ohio, next fall.

New York theatres, failing to be given a clean bill by the building and fire departments, closed at expiration of their licenses April 30.

Illinois veterans start a project for a monument to be erected in Washington in 1909, on the hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Two indictments for grand larceny are returned at New York against David Rothschild, former president of the Federal Bank, and now held under $25,000 bail.

D. J. Scully, the deposed "cotton king," announces that he has quit as a cotton speculator and will organize a company for the scientific handling of cotton.

William G. Oswald, secretary of the Marcus A. Hanna Memorial Chair association, says he has received many contributions to the fund from friends of the late senator.

Justice McLean of the New York supreme court and others incorporate "The Bulldog Club of America," to "foster the just claims of the bulldog to a greater public favor."

Supreme court of Indiana decides that under the Nicholson law saloons must front on a street, not an alley.

Russian government resolves to change its tactics toward the Jews. Martial law to be declared in Polish cities.

Thomas W. Lawson, copper magnate, cleared decks for war on Standard Oil interests by resigning from Boston stock exchange firm.

Defective forgings in the guns, which are said to have been twice rejected, are alleged to have been responsible for the accident on th battleship Iowa.

Last hope of settlement between lake carriers and masters and pilots vanished with rejection of demands from masters; millions tied up.

German commandant in southwest Africa cabled for immediate assistance; Emperor William has assumed personal direction of affairs.

Sacred bo tree of Ceylon, planted 2,300 years ago, still survives amid ruins of Anuradhapura, once one of the most splendid cities of the east.

Former confidential employe of Miss Barton is said to have testified to a diversion of Red Cross funds from the purpose for which they were contributed.

Secretary Moody, Congressman Foss and probably Speaker Cannon will sail on the Dolphin about May 8 to inspect the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Interstate commerce commission orders the investigation of the anthracite coal inquiry reopened and will hear additional testimony at New York, May 24.

Lyman J. Gage, in an address before John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Bible class, declares the acquisition of wealth is not inconsistent with the material welfare of society.

Michigan Central Railroad company files its suit in the federal court asking that ticket scalpers be restrained from dealing in non-transferable transportation. Similar suits will be filed by other roads.

STRANGE DELICACIES.

In the feasting days of ancient Rome doormice were a delicacy much appreciated, and were served with poppies and honey. Certain emperors were very fond of a dish made of pheasant and woodcock cooked with the hock and udder of a sow and a bread pudding served over it. The Romans ate bran with mustard and honey, and soused pig's feet and head were common on every bill of fare.

Without the modern facilities for keeping food fresh, they insisted that their fish should be fresh, and threw it into boiling water at the earliest possible moment after it was taken from the water. The swiftest couriers awaited the landing of the Roman fishing boats and set off with the fish at once for Rome. Every one was compelled to get out of the way of their galloping horses.

It is astonishing to consider the amount of food served in those days. When Julius Caesar gave his triumphal feast he had three tons of lampreys served at his table, and when Hortensius passed away to a land where gluttony is unknown he left behind as an inconvenient to carry with him 10,000 pipes of strong wine seasoned with assafoetida and other abominations, a single glass of which would set a modern drinker crazy.

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Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only.......... $5.00

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We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. 20c each

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Carnations,
Yard of Roses,
Yard of Chrysanthemums,
Yard of Pansies,
Yard of Sweet Peas,
Yard of Chickens.

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

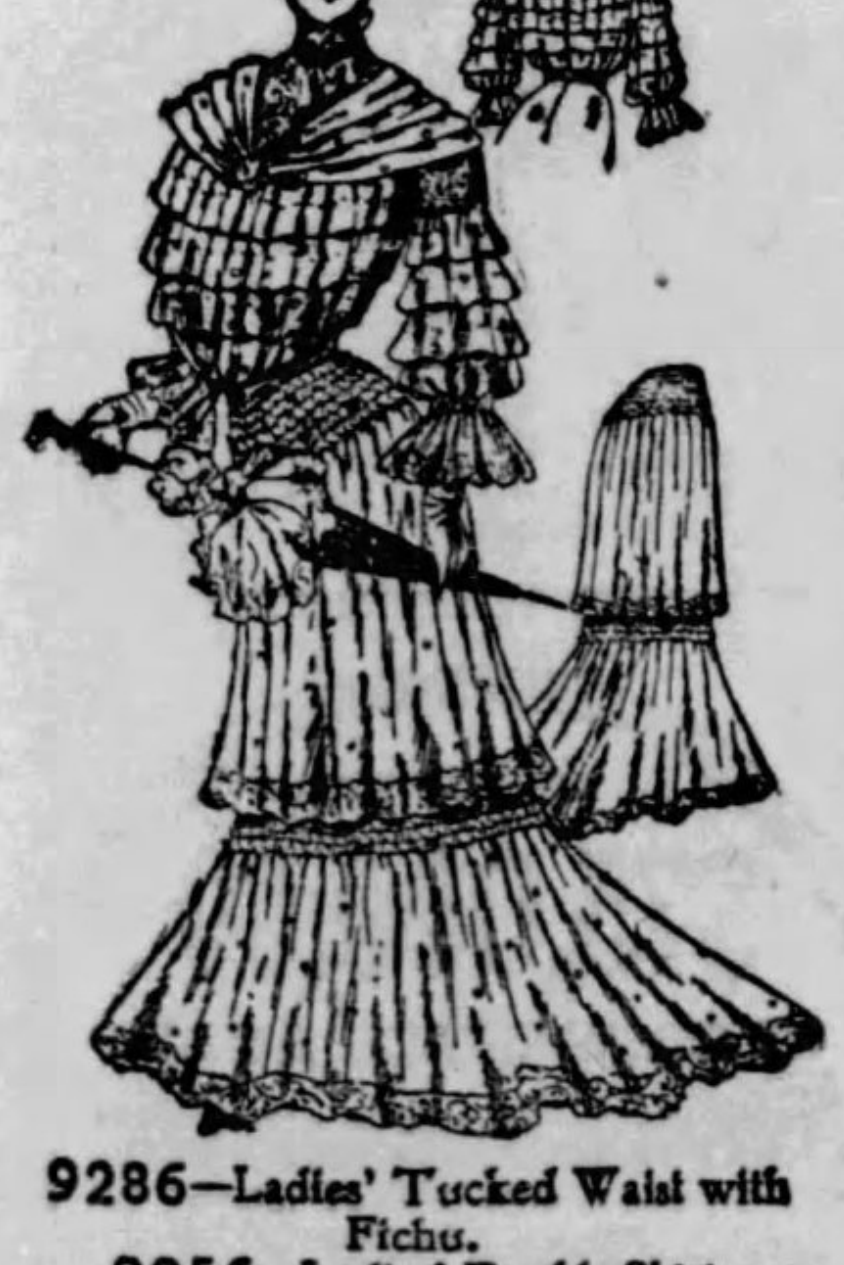
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Tucked Waist With Fichu, No. 9286, and Double Skirt, No. 9056.

Pale pink printed crepe de Chine is here effectively trimmed with cream-colored lace and pink satin. It is mounted on a white China silk foundation.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with lace to a pointed yoke depth. Three deep plaits extend around the waist below the arms.

Full fronts and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and arranged on the lining to face the yoke, blousing well over a crush belt. A fichu is draped softly over the shoulders and caught at the lower edge of the yoke with small rosettes. A transparent lace collar completes the neck.



9286—Ladies' Tucked Waist with Fichu.
9056—Ladies' Double Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22 24, 26 and 28 inch waist.

Three deep tucks in the sleeves extend around the arms. The puffs are gathered at the outer edge and attached to short caps of lace. They are quite wide at the hand, where the fulness is arranged on lace wristbands. Deep ruffles of lace on the wristbands fall to the hands.

The skirt is made over a circular foundation of taffeta, which is fitted smoothly around the waist with small darts and closes invisibly at the center back in habit effect. This foundation terminates at the knee.

The lower flounce is finely shirred at the top and attached to the taffeta skirt. It is shallow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back, where there is a modish sweep. The upper skirt is shirred to form a deep yoke and the shirring drawn closely over the hips. Below the yoke the skirt falls in long folds and just covers the top row of shirring on the flounce. It closes invisibly at the center back. Broad bands of lace trim the edges of the skirt and flounce.

Costumes in this mode may be developed in crepe meteor, silk muslin, eolinne, foulard, liberty satin, chiffon, mousseline de soie or organdy, and elaborately trimmed with ribbon, lace or chiffon applique.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters of a yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9286, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 7½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1¾ yards of lining for the foundation skirt. The pattern, No. 9056, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26 and 28-inch waist measure.

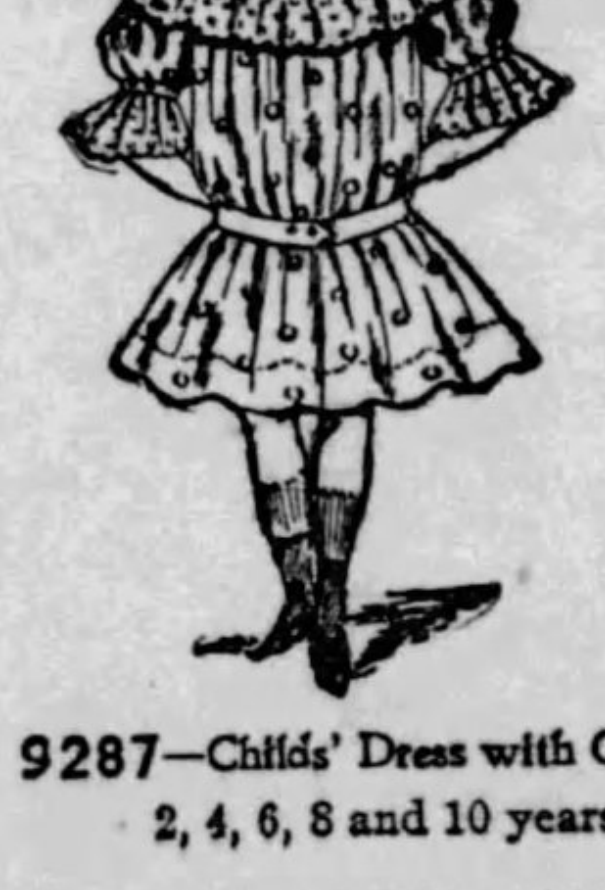
Child's Dress, With Guimpe, No. 9287

Pale pink silk muslin is used for this little frock, with white lace for trimming. The guimpe is made of sheer white lawn.

The foundation is a fitted body lining that closes in the center back and is cut out round at the neck. The lining is faced with folds of pink chiffon to a round yoke depth.

Full fronts and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and applied to the lining to outline the yoke, blousing well all around over the belt.

A short, full skirt is gathered and attached to the lower edge of the body portion and fastens at the back. The joining is concealed by the belt, which fastens in front. The skirt flares stylishly at the hem, which is turned up and stitched.



9287—Childs' Dress with Guimpe.
2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Short puff sleeves are gathered and completed with narrow armbands from which depend ruffles of lace. The edge of the yoke is also finished with lace.

As illustrated, the dress is made low neck with short sleeves. The pattern is provided for a high-neck guimp and long bishop sleeves, if they are desired.

Dresses in this style are made of soft silks, albatross, cashmere, organdy, lawn, Swiss or dimity, with lace or embroidery for trimming. Guimps of tucked China silk are sometimes preferred to those of fine wash fabrics.

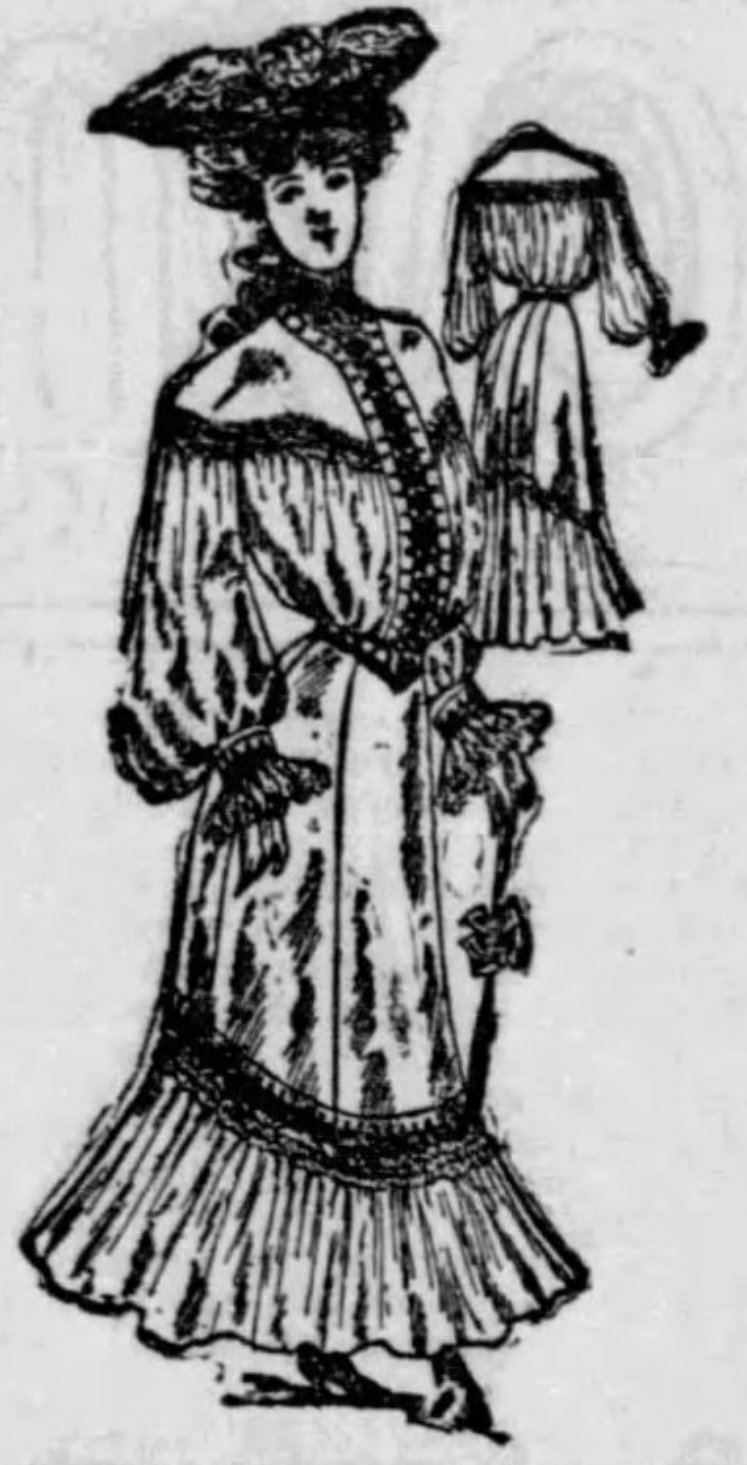
To make the dress for a child of six years will require three yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with three and one-half yards of lace and one and one-half yards of lawn for the guimp. The pattern, No. 9287, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Misses' Shirred Eton, With Yoke, No. 9290, and Seven-Gored Skirt, With Graduated Shirred Flounce, No. 9011.

Very stylish and attractive is this outdoor costume of pale gray eolienne with blue panne and tiny flat steel buttons for trimming.

The yoke of the Eton is fitted with shoulder seams and extends over the arms, giving a becoming droop to the figure. Full fronts and back are shirred at the top and attached to the yoke, blousing well all around over a fitted girdle.

The Eton is arranged at the top of the girdle, which is featherboned to keep the front point in position.



9290—Misses' Shirred Eton with Yoke.
9011—Misses' Skirt.
Eton, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

A fancy vest extends around the neck and down the fronts on each side of the invisible closing. The sleeves are shirred and attached to the yoke, falling loosely to the wrist, where they are completed with wide wristbands. Deep frills of lace fall from the wristbands and partly cover the hands. The vest, girdle and wristbands are made of cloth with velvet straps and small buttons for decoration.

Seven well-proportioned gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance. The pattern is given full length. The flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion, in which case the skirt proper is cut off a seam's depth below the line indicated on the pattern.

A full flounce is shirred at the top and applied to the skirt under a band of trimming to match that on the blouse. The flounce is narrow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back, flaring stylishly at the hem.

Costumes in this mode are made of etamine, veiling, voil, brilliantine and satin-faced cloth, with silk, satin, velvet or panne for trimming. The small buttons add an attractive finish,

To make the blouse for a miss of fourteen years will require two and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9290, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require four and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9011, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO,

TURBINE ENGINES.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G. C. B., of the British navy, who before his retirement, on March 14, was commander in chief on the China station, regards turbine engines, if found practicable for large ships, one of the greatest possible improvements that could be added to a war ship. He also considers very large battleships undesirable, believes that the only defence against torpedo attack is offensive action, and calls the submarine "only a handicapped torpedo boat."

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE, K.C.B.

PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Chicago, May 2.—A prayer that President Roosevelt might be returned to the White House caused an unusual demonstration today during the opening exercises of the twenty-second quadrennial conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Shouts of "Bless him, O Lord," "Yes, Yes," "Amen, Amen," greeted the words of Bishop W. J. Gaines, of Georgia, when he invoked the blessing of God on the President of the United States, "who has had the manhood and courage to stand up and do his duty at all times to men of every color and creed, in spite of bitter criticism."

"If consistent with Try will, O God, when his term of office expires," continued the speaker, "send him back to the White House to serve another four years." The utterance of this sentiment was the occasion of deafening shouts by the assembled delegates.

Delegates from Africa were the center of interest at the conference. These delegates, fourteen in number, are from the Transvaal, South Africa, and west coast of Africa. With two exceptions they are natives of the sections of Africa which they represent in the conference.

A formal program, including a march of the bishops and delegates, preceded the organization of the conference. Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., then called Dr. J. H. Reynolds, the secretary of the conference, to the platform, and the conference was declared organized.

Among the prominent delegates are Dr. James H. Townsend, of Indianapolis, who is mentioned for the bishropic, and Dr. R. F. Hurley, of New Jersey, also so mentioned.

Bishop H. B. Salter delivered the quadrennial sermon.

AN OLD GRAVEYARD

Cooperstown, N. Y., May 2.—After a bitter clash between sentiment and commercialism in the village of Worcester a bank there has secured the right from the town and begun the erection of a banking house upon the site of the abandoned cemetery where the grandparents and great-grandparents of President Garfield are buried.

No special effort has been made to find the remains of the murdered president's forebears, for the reason that no one was quite sure in just what place in the quarter-acre the graves were. While the excavations were being made many bones were discovered and rotten pieces of wood were found which had been used as grave marks. The graveyard is located in the heart of Worcester. It was many years ago abandoned and had become overgrown with weeds. When propositions were made for the sale of the ground many persons urged that the site be set apart in memory of the late president. When the members of the Garfield family were appealed to they expressed a wish that the decision be left to the citizens.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—The ticket office of the Pitcairn station of the Pennsylvania railroad, near here, was entered at an early hour today by burglars, who blew open the safe with nitroglycerin and secured about $400. The office was badly wrecked by the concussion.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPENED AT ST. LOUIS

World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, April 30.—At 1:04 this afternoon, to the tolling of bells, amid the crash of bands, the sweeping chorus of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by a thousand voices, and the cheers of the greatest throng ever assembled in the city of St. Louis, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally declared open.

The morning at least was bright and most was made of it. The official hour for the commencement of the exercises was 9 o'clock at which time the officials of the exposition, members of the national commission and of the board of lady managers were scheduled to meet at the administration building. Long before this time the grounds were filed with nearly half the population of the city of St. Louis and the remainder apparently was thronging to the exposition grounds. To the many thousands of the local population were added many more who came in on excursion trains last night and this morning. Although no special effort was made by the management of the exposition to secure a large attendance for the opening day, the crowd was fully as large as that which filled the grounds one year ago when the exposition buildings were dedicated with so much pomp and ceremony.

Promptly at the hour set the officers and directors of the exposition, the members of the National commission and of the board of lady managers were gathered at the Administration building, where as rapidly as possible they were formed into a procession and marched to the Plaza of St. Louis in the center of the grounds, where the formal exercises of the opening were conducted. At the head of the column was a detachment of the Jefferson Guards, who are to do police duty within the exposition while it continues. Then came the Philippine scouts' band, followed by the Philippine scouts, an imposing body of men who marched well. Behind them, and leading the officers and directors of the exposition came Sousa's band. Following the officers and directors were the members of the National commission, and, last of all, the board of lady managers, some of whom went on foot, while others preferred the more luxurious method of riding in carriages.

As the column from the administration building entered the plaza a long line formed of representatives of foreign governments which had assembled in the Hall of Congresses, came pouring into the plaza from another avenue. This column was also headed by a detachment of the Jeffersonian guards, followed by a band. At the head of the line immediately behind the music were the members of the exposition committee on foreign relations, then came commissioners and representatives of foreign governments which have ambassadors credited to the United States, marching in the order of presentation of credentials to the exposition. Following these came representatives of governments having ministers accredited to the United States government, and then a great number of other representatives of foreign governments and colonies also in the order of presentation of their credentials to the exposition. This column presented by far the gayest appearance of the day for the foreigners made a prodigal display of gold lace and bright colors in glittering contrast to the black silk hats and dark frock coats which were so prominent among the officials and dignitaries of the exposition.

A third column came shortly afterward, formed of representatives of the states and territorial governments in the Union. The participants in the exercises quickly took their places at the base of the Louisiana monument, where a small stand had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the listeners.

Assemblage Called to Order.

The assemblage was called to order without delay by President D. R. Francis, of the exposition, who requested the audience to rise while the Rev. Frank M. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, delivered the invocation.

Dr. Gunsaulus concluded his eloquent invocation with the Lord's prayer in which the audience joined. President Francis, as chief executive of the exposition, then delivered the following address:

President Francis' Address.

"A great thinker has said, 'The sentiment from which it springs determines the dignity of any deed.' This universal exposition was conceived in a sense of obligation on the part of the people of the Louisiana Purchase to give expression to their gratitude for the innumerable blessings that have flowed from a century of membership in the American Union, to manifest their appreciation of the manifold benefits of living in a land whose climate and soil and resources are unsurpassed and of having their lots cast in an age when liberty and enlightenment are established on foundations broad and deep, and are the heritage of all who worthily strive. To rise to the full measure of such a sentiment required an undertaking of comprehensive proportions, and the participation of all races of every clime.

"Six years have passed since the conception began to assume form. The first year was devoted to arousing the interest of this community and securing the co-operation of the states and territories of the Purchase. The next two years were spent in enlisting the sympathy of other sections of our own country and in gaining the recognition and assistance of the general government. Three years ago the work of preparation was begun. It has been vigorously prosecuted on every section of the globe. The movement has enlarged in scope from day to day, and taken on more definite shape from year to year. Discouragements were frequent enough, but were never disheartening, and are now all forgotten. We remember only the words of cheer and commendation, the patient consideration given to what was often looked upon as misdirected enthusiasm, but which was persisted in, and almost invariably converted indifference or scepticism into helpful and active interest. The magnitude of the enterprise was never lost sight of by its promoters, but its mammoth proportions, constantly increasing as they developed, never for a moment shook the confidence, weakened the energies, or diverted from their well-defined purposes, those who had been entrusted with the responsibility and the work. Today you see the consummation of their efforts.

"The sincere and helpful interest of the Federal government, the unanimous co-operation of the states and territories and possessions of the United States, the participation of almost every country on earth, is evidence of the wisdom and thoroughness of the work of exploitation, and establishes unquestionably the universal character of the exposition.

"The magnificent structures whose graceful lines and imposing fronts have had no peer in architecture or design; the entrancing picture that holds your admiring gaze on yonder lagoon and cascades; the delightful vistas that meet you at every turn; the inimitable adaptation of the beauties of nature to the achievement of art, clearly show the skill and judgment that have been exercised in preparing receptacles for the products of the world.

"The exhibits of every country and every people, classified as they are in a manner unequaled for clear and competitive comparison, and by a system and in an order that records the development of man and his accomplishment, bear testimony to the advancement of civilization, and show that their arrangement is the result of thoughtful experience, and is for the edification of all who desire to learn.

"Has the consummation risen to the full measure of the ambitious plan outlined at the inception of the enterprise? Has the lofty sentiment that inspired the celebration found a realizing embodiment in the picture you behold? Does the exhibition of man's handiwork here installed faithfully portray his progress and development? Does this assembling of the best products of all the ages, brought together in friendly rivalry by nationalities and races differing in faith and in habit and in ideals, form a correct composite of man's achievements; of the advancement of science; of the thought of the twentieth century? If so, this Universal Exposition is more than an exhibition of products, or even of processes; it is more than a congregating of the grades of civilization as represented by all races from the primitive to the cultured; it is even more than a symposium of the thought of the thrones, of the student and the moralist. It is all of these combined, and the tout ensemble forms a distinct entity whose impress on the present and influence on the future are deep and lasting. It will have a place in history more conspicuous than its projectors ever conceived. For more than a generation to come it will be a marker in the accomplishments and progress of man. So thoroughly does it represent the world's civilization that if all man's other works were by some unspeakable catastrophe blotted out, the records here established by the assembled nations would afford all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization.

"By bringing together sections and peoples hitherto remote and unacquainted and thereby promoting mutual respect, it is a distinct step toward establishing that universal peace for which all right-minded people are striving, and which the exposition's gifted sculptor has so fittingly typified in the graceful figure that crowns the noble monument at whose base we stand.

"The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the acquisition of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative, of the federal government, and tenders most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It acknowledges obligations to states and territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution, and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhibitors.

"Open, ye gates. Swing wide, ye portals. Enter herein, ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments."

At the conclusion of his address, President Francis recognized Wm. H. Thompson, of the committee on grounds and buildings, who presented to President Francis, Isaac S. Taylor, the director of works. Mr. Taylor delivered to President Francis the keys of the exposition and presented diplomas of merit to the chiefs of his staff. After the march "Louisiana" had been played by Sousa's band, President Francis transferred the exposition building to Frank J. Skiff, the director of exhibits, the performance being emblematic of the facts that the buildings had been erected by the men in charge of that portion of the work and were now ready and waiting for the installation through Mr. Skiff's department.

The grand chorus, "Hymn of the West," was then sung by a choir led by Alfere Ernest. The music of the hymn was by John Knowles Payne, and its words, which were as follows, were written by Edmund Clarence Stedman:

Hymn of the West.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
Engird the earth with splendor round,
From out Thy secret place draw nigh
The courts and temples of this ground;
Eternal Light,
Fill with Thy might
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
To show the marvels God hath wrought
Since first Thy people's chief and seer
Looked up with that prophetic thought,
Bade Time unroll
The fateful scroll,
And empire unto Freedom gave
From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Poured through the gateways of the North
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn sent forth
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.
By Thee unsealed,
The mountains yield
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain,
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!
Thy creatures graze
Appointed ways;
League after league across the land
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear
Above the plenteous western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere
To breathe its quickening air are fain:
And smiles the sun
To see made one
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,
Land of the new and lordlier race!

—Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Many Speeches Made.

President Francis introduced Mayor Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, who spoke briefly, extending to the people of the United States and to the residents of countries abroad a cordial welcome to the city of St. Louis when they should visit the exposition.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the national commission, spoke on behalf of the body of which he is the head.

At the conclusion of Senator Carter's address President Francis happily introduced another member of the United States Senate, who spoke on behalf of the senior house of Congress. This was Senator Henry E. Burnham, of New Hampshire.

Following the speaker for the higher branch of Congress came the representatives of the more numerous department, James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who spoke for the national House of Representatives.

For the domestic exhibitors Edward H. Harriman, president of the New York state commission, delivered an address.

The speaker for the foreign exhibitors was Commissioner General Althine R. Nuncio, of Mexico, who was the first commissioner general of a foreign country to erect a pavilion on the exposition grounds. Senor Nuncio had been prevented by many duties from preparing his address in advance and was compelled to speak extempore. He gracefully expressed the thanks of the foreign exhibitors for the treatment which had been accorded them and prophesied eloquently for the brilliant success of the exposition. The chorus of "America" was sung, and the Hon. Wm. R. Taft, secretary of war, acting the representative of the President of the United States, delivered the last address of the day.

The conclusion of the speech of Secretary Taft was the signal for the opening of the fair. In the White House at Washington President Roosevelt was waiting for the signal which was to tell him that the proper moment had arrived to touch the golden key that would open the fair in earnest and set its manifold machinery in full operation.

President Touches the Button.

Secretary Taft had not turned to resume his seat after concluding his speech before the signal had been flashed to Washington by wire. Instantly there was a returning flash which started the machinery in machinery hall in operation. Strictly speaking this was all that was accomplished by the presidential touch on the button at Washington. Operators here were waiting for the response from the White House, and as quickly as it came they touched the keys which released the fastenings of the thousands of banners that were secured to the staffs on the roofs of all the large exhibit palaces. This portion of the work as far as could be seen from any one section of the grounds was perfect. Every banner apparently caught the same breath of air and they unfurled and floated out as one.

At the far end of the lagoon from the Louisiana monument was the place for the cascades. This portion of the ceremonies had greater interest for the people than apparently any other feature of the opening. Hundreds of thousands of eyes were focused on the three white inclines that extend from the colonnade of states to the lagoon basin.

The first glint of white foam at the summit of the inclines was greeted with a tremendous cheer, which deepened as the great flood of water came splashing tumultuously down to the lagoon below. It was a sight full of beauty, and the great crowd which witnessed it appreciated and applauded to the full. Simultaneously to the rush of the water all the bands burst forth at once into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." Every man in the great crowd uncovered, and when the last strain of the martial song had died away, the exercises were finished and the exposition proper had commenced.

The first feature of the exposition was the concessionaires' parade. This was made up of all the different features which will figure on "The Pike" during the life of the exposition. "The Pike" is to the St. Louis exposition exactly what "The Midway" was to the Columbian exposition in Chicago. The features, though different in character, furnish practically the same form of amusement. There were in this parade some who had actually been present upon the famous midway eleven years ago, and many which had not been seen or heard of at that time. This procession, with its diverse and unique attractions gave much pleasure and delight to the crowds, which cheered it most enthusiastically during the entire length of its line of march.

CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

St. Louis, May 2.—The first Sunday of the World's fair found the gates tightly closed to the hundreds of people who thronged Forest park. Many went to the vicinity of the World's fair grounds half expecting that by some chance they might be admitted to the exposition, while others went merely to wander through Forest park and gaze at the ivory white buildings from without the high board fence which surrounds the 1,240-acre section of the park occupied by the exposition.

Although the general public was barred, there were a few who were permitted to enter the exposition grounds today. They were Secretary of War Taft, Governor Herrick, of Ohio, exposition officials, and the members of the congressional delegation who attended the opening Saturday, and the members of the Pensnylvania state commission, who tomorrow will dedicate the Keystone state building.

This party filled a line of carriages which, conducted by Secretary W. B. Stevens, of the exposition, traversed the main avenues of the grounds, visiting the government buildings and the Philippine reservation, after which luncheon was served at the Inside Inn.

Later a tour of the Pike was made under the guidance of Norris B. Gregg, director of concessions and admissions.

STATE BUILDINGS.

Three of These Structures Dedicated on Monday.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—World's Fair Grounds.—The official figures of the attendance at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Saturday have not yet been given out. President D. R. Francis made the remark that the admissions were under 200,000, but that was estimated and not official. Beautiful weather greeted the beginning of the first regular exposition week, and early in the forenoon visitors began entering the turnstiles. There was not a continuous inthronging, as no especial effort is being made to bring out of town visitors here until the finishing touches are farther advanced.

The sounds of the hammer and saw are heard on all sides and workmen are rushing ahead to perfect the exposition and have it standing in full completion at the earliest possible moment. The first of the exercises of the opening week was the dedication today of the state buildings of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Connecticut's building will be dedicated tomorrow.

Michigan's building was the first one dedicated. It stands on the brow of the plateau of states, adjoining the United States fisheries building. Gov. A. T. Bliss presided at the ceremonies and after the orchestral strains of "Michigan, My Michigan," had died away, Governor Bliss introduced Frederick B. Smith, president of the state commission, who made a brief address.

President D. R. Francis, of the exposition, responded and welcomed Michigan in the name of the exposition.

The dedication of Pennsylvania's building came next, the exercises beginning at noon. Pennsylvania's building is one of the largest state structures on the grounds. It is located near the southern boundary of the plateau of states and its broad terraces command a full view of the entire section devoted to the states.

Ohio's building completed today's dedication ceremonies. The structure is located on the eastern boundary of the plateau of states. Broad piazzas and stately columns give to the building an inviting appearance of ease and comfort, and the mammoth surmounting dome marks it with dignity. Governor Myron T. Herrick, presided at the ceremonies and introduced W. F. Burdell, of Columbus, who made the opening address. Response was made by President Francis, who officially tendered the World's Fair welcome to Ohio. The speech of the occasion followed by Secretary of War Taft. At the conclusion of the exercises the Ohio state commission gave its initial reception in its building, in honor of Secretary of War Taft and Governor Herrick.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure.

Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

NOT ON MEAT

Man Couldn't Regain Strength Until He Changed to Grape-Nuts.

It's a common joke to say "He eats so much it makes him poor to carry it around" when speaking of some thin, scrawny fellow who eats as much as a horse, but it is frequently true if the food is not the kind the body calls for.

A person might eat a ton of improper food and never get an ounce of nourishment from it but put them on a Grape-Nuts diet and four teaspoonfuls of this food (which is all nourishment) quickly brings pounds in weight and a fortune in health and strength. This has been proved over and over.

A German woman of Chicago gives an instance in her own family. It's briefly told but the truth is there: "My husband lost his left hand in an accident and lost a terrible amount of blood, kept getting weaker for five months and finally got a terrific cough. He would eat big meals of meat and potatoes to get well but didn't get any good from them. Finally I persuaded him to try Grape-Nuts food and from a skeleton of 83 pounds he soon regained his normal weight of 207 pounds and is strong and well and declares he wants no other food for the main part of his meals.

"As for myself my flesh was flabby, I tired so easily and my memory was so poor I could keep nothing in my head, but after three months of the Grape-Nuts diet I gained 12 pounds, my flesh is hard and firm, I am stronger and my memory has improved wonderfully. I keep a candy store, but I sell Grape-Nuts, too, for I think it is the best thing to give the children." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

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NERVOUS, SEXUAL, URINARY, KIDNEY OR LIVER DISEASES

such as Impotency, Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, etc., yield at once to its magic influence. We give it away free to all who can be cured by the one great curative agent, Electricity. After you are cured your friends will each want one and from these sales we will make our profit. Be a strong, vigorous man among men. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time so you should write today for the "Free Supreme Electric Belt."

IT WILL CURE YOU!

Address: PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE,
2045 Unity Building, Chicago, Illinois.

A KENTUCKY BELLE.

Lexington, Ky., April 30.—Miss Pauline Hardin, Kentucky's most successful woman politician, is to embark in matrimony.

Miss Hardin has been for several years state librarian, holding this office for more successive years than any other person in several decades.

Her parents, who reside at Hodgensville, now announce her engagement to Solomon L. Van Meter, of this county. Mr. Van Meter is a wealthy landholder and cattle breeder, and was left a widower some years ago.

MISS PAULINE HARDIN.

Serious Accident.

St. Louis, May 2.—The third serious accident within 30 hours to mar the record of the world's fair opening days was the collapse yesterday afternoon of the hurricane roof of the ferry steamer Alonzo C. Church, resulting in the injury of a score of passengers. A number of the injured are reported in critical condition. A crowd of sightseers was precipitated from the roof to the deck, 20 feet, falling with broken timbers upon those below. Some attempted at first to jump overboard, thinking the steamer was sinking, but the panic was allayed by the prompt arrival of tugs and assurance that the boat was safe. The injured were extricated, and ambulances met them when the steamer reached dock.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY. Box 32 Bloomington. Ill.

GOV'T AUCTION SALE CATALOG GUNS, Pistols, Military Goods (Illustrated), &c., mailed 6c. stamps. F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

PRETTY WIDOW, worth $85,000, inherits $75,000, beautiful home, income $5,000. Wants immediately honorable, industrious husband. Address ALLA, 202 Washington St., Chicago.

MARRY Complete description of 50 persons, ladies or gentlemen, worth from $1,000 to $25,000, sent sealed, 6c. Box 512, Omaha, Neb.

JUDGE WING.

Supreme Court Acts in the Chinese Cases.

Washington, May 2.—In an opinion by Chief Justice Fuller the United States supreme court today ordered a writ of mandamus to be issued in the case of United States Judge Wing, of the northern district of Ohio, directing him to file with the clerk of his court the papers in the Chinese extradition case. This is the case which Judge Wing dismissed and then, asserting that he was acting as a judge and not as a court, refused to file the record in the case, which prevented an appeal being taken.

The United States supreme court, in a decision rendered in Washington today holds that Judge Wing, of this district, should sign bills of exception taken to his ruling in the Chinese case of Woo Joe carried up from Cleveland.

This decision has an important bearing upon the Chinese cases in this city, Cleveland and Detroit.

The points involved in the question were these: Judge Wing, in rendering his decision in the Chinese cases, held that he was sitting as a judge and not a court, therefore an appeal could not be taken.

Mandamus proceedings were brought in the United States supreme court compelling him to sign the bill of exceptions.

The contention was made that he was sitting as a court, and as such appeals to higher courts could be taken.

It is upon this point that the decision just announced is favorable to the government.

The other points involved in Judge Wing's decision that a Chinaman must be proved a Chinaman has not been ruled upon by the supreme court.

This decision will open the way for the settlement of the questions involved in the Chinese cases which have been held in abeyance here by the immigrant inspectors.

ESKIMOS DYING OFF.

Winnipeg, Man., April 28.—All the Eskimos living in the Mackenzie Basin, except ten families, have been killed by the ravages of measles, says the Dawson City News. Before the epidemic there were forty or fifty families with a total of 150 to 200 or more persons. The great ravages of the disease and the awful results are told by Bishop Breynat, who has just reached Dawson by long and tedious journeying from the south of Mackenzie.

Ireland's Population.

London, April 30.—A parliamentary return issued today shows that since 1851 to 1903 nearly four millions of Irishmen have emigrated, the exact total being 3,961,011, equivalent to 74 per cent. of the average population of Ireland. During the year 1903, 40,659 Irishmen emigrated, of which number the United States received 33,501.

CRUISER CALIFORNIA.

Successful Launching at the Union Iron Works.

San Francisco, Cal., April 28.—Not since the launching of the battleship Ohio, which was attended by President McKinley and other distinguished sons of the Buckeye state, have the shipyards of the Union Iron Works seen such a gala event as today, when the magnificent armored cruiser California was wedded to the waters. The christening and launching of the leviathan of the deep was accomplished in the presence of a crowd of thousands of spectators, made up largely of members of the society known as Native Sons of the Golden West, who were practically in charge of the day's ceremonies.

On the christening stand were Governor Pardee and other distinguished officials of the state of California and of the leading cities of the commonwealth. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of the governor.

The interesting ceremony took place shortly before 11 o'clock. With the first movement of the big hull, Miss Hull lifted the beribboned champagne bottle above her head and sent it with a resounding crash against the unyielding wall of steel, at the same time saying, in clear tones, heard by all on the speaker's stand:

"I christen thee California."

As the cruizer took her maiden plunge in her native element she was greeted by a welcoming blast from a large fleet of war vessels from Mare Island, excursion steamers, tug boats and other craft of many descriptions.

The cruiser California is similar in type and dimensions to the Pennsylvania recently launched at Cramps, the Maryland recently launched at Newport News, the West Virginia, also recently launched, and the South Dakota and Colorado now building.

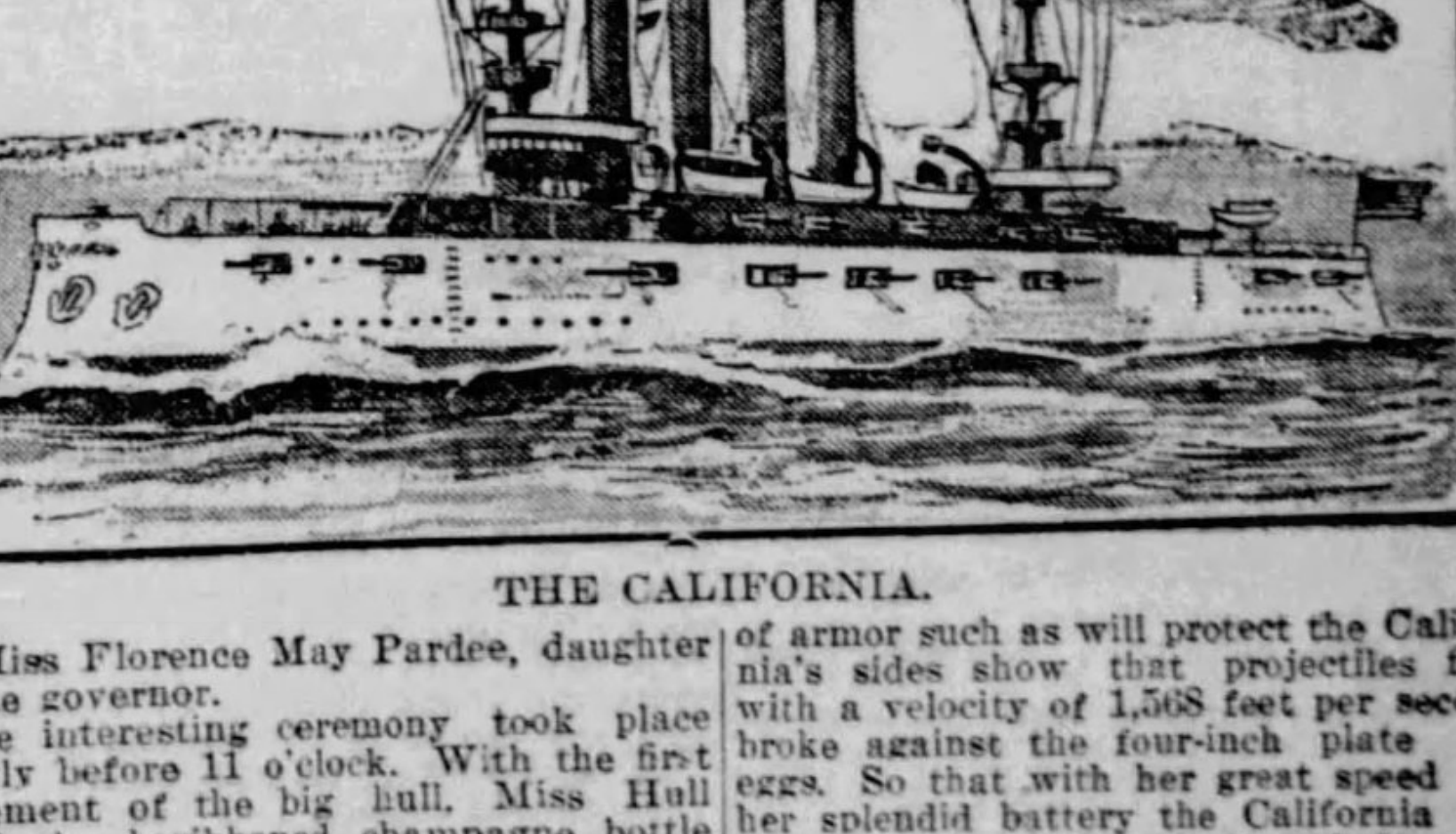
When completed the California will have a total displacement of nearly 14,000 tons. The type of the California derives pre-eminence from two qualities—speed and concentration of fire. Her wonderful engines, driving twin screws, will develop a horsepower of 23,000, capable of propelling the ship at a speed of twenty-three knots an hour—perhaps even faster. This speed at once will take her outside the reach of pursuing battleships, while her powerful battery will make her a dangerous antagonist, both in engagements with vessels of her own class and those carrying heavier ordnance.

The main battery of the California is to consist of four eight-inch rifles, mounted in pairs in turrets, fore and aft. These guns are to be of the latest type, and will approximate as closely to the rapid-firing design as can be reached in guns of that calibre. There are in addition fourteen six-inch guns of the rapid fire design, whose broadside fire—seven guns on a side—concentrated on an enemy would prove irresistible.

Her secondary battery consists of eighteen three-inch rapid fire guns, twelve three-pounders, eight one-pounders, two three-inch rapid fire field guns, two machine guns and six automatic guns—in all a most formidable array of both heavy and light ordnance.

Recent tests made to prove the strength of armor such as will protect the California's sides show that projectiles fired with a velocity of 1,568 feet per second, broke against the four-inch plate like eggs. So that with her great speed and her splendid battery the California will also be protected by an armor belt, making her a fighting machine of great defensive strength as well as of offensive powers.

The contract price of the California is $3,800,000. Her constructors, the Union Iron Works, were the builders also of the famous Oregon and others of the finest fighting machines of the United States navy.



THE CALIFORNIA.

WEAK MEN!

I found in the Philippine Islands a wonderful and positive cure for failing manhood, impotency, emissions and wasting drains. It restores power and size to shrunken organs at any age. In proof I mail you, on request, sealed Free Treatment. No cost or trouble. Write for it. Letters to me are held sacredly private. I guarantee a complete and certain cure. Dr. FRED'K HAIN, Lk. Bx. 681, Jackson, Mich.

THE Household AND Youngfolks.

EDITED BY EMILY. S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Remember this: It is much easier to think right without doing right than to do right without thinking right.

Thursday.

I oppose, as I would every useless fear in man, the lamentation that the feelings grow old with the lapse of years. It is the narrow heart alone that does not grow, the wide one becomes larger.

Friday.

If the joy of youth has more foam and sparkle, the joy of age has greater depth and substance.

Saturday.

We are learning more and more that we are all children of one Father and that His heritage is for all alike. God's estates are not entailed.

Sunday

Look upon each new day which comes as an opening into a higher world and a better life. When an opportunity of doing good comes, think that God sends it. Be faithful in small things, because they also are divine duties.

Monday.

Every pure impulse and every kind word are productive seeds scattered in the world, from which, in time, the soul will gather sweet embrosia for the fulness and gladness of years.

Tuesday.

The true prayer is not to have, but to be; not to enjoy for oneself, not to gain the heights alone, but to make every individual attainment a factor in the world's growth, and to enter consciously into the work of the universe.

Form a "Habit of Liking"

Power in Sincerity of Purpose

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"One of the great lessons of life is to learn not to do what one likes, but to like what one does."

I came across this sentence the other day in a volume devoted to the subject of **Work**, and it seemed to me that it contains, not simply the esesnce of contentment, but also of success.

The author goes on to say that "habit creates this liking, for when we do a thing well and easily we cannot be robbed of a certain pleasure and satisfaction," and this, is, of course, true.

Then comes the inevitable question as to how this habit can be formed in the face of the fact that the work is thoroughly distasteful. How is one to turn a habit of disliking into that of liking, when a hated task stretches out interminably over days and months and years with no prospect of change or escape?

The key lies first in looking at the work as to be accomplished for today, and not for tomorrow or next week. When we look ahead we are seeing too much and so lose courage. This again intensifies the drudgery—for a hated task always wears this aspect—and we are thrust farther and farther away from the "habit of liking," which, indeed, is the goal to be reached, because it means everything in its final result upon character.

The curing of this discontent again must begin with the changing of the thought, for it is that which makes conditions. How can this be done? Only by deciding that it must be, and then doing it. Decision is the master-key. Insist to yourself that there is pleasure to be found in the work, and that it shall be yours. Such insistence will finally bring a degree of satisfaction hitherto undreamed of, and you will have made a gain in the "habit of liking" which will be of use throughout life.

I am simply applying it to the one thing of work, because there are so many people who are discontented with their daily tasks, but the habit works wonders in other directions. In its last analysis it means to seek for the good in everything and everybody, for, however it may seem to be concealed, it is always there. It must be, since God is Good and He is also Omnipresent. The logic is incontrovertible.

Would not this "habit of liking," which brings contentment, do away with ambition? It might, I think, banish selfish competition, and that would be a good thing for humanity. It need not, however, destroy an honest purpose to put the best effort of which one is capable into the work to be done and that is what brings success worth having.

We are very apt to think no one can reach pre-eminence in anything unless he has an especial gift or talent in that direction. The truth is, one can succeed in approaching any ideal if he has a genius for hard work, and a "habit of liking" that will take the place of any special talent. It is said of Robert Louis Stevenson that before he attained the power of graceful expression that so enthralls his readers, years of labor were necessary. Even when he had become famous, he would write an article seven or eight times over, ere he was satisfied. He said once in a letter to a friend: "I imagine nobody had ever such pains to learn a trade as I had." To repeat a work in that way could not fail to be unendurable had he not trained himself to find in it a pleasure.

It is then the part of wisdom to resolve to form "a habit of liking" for whatever seems to be the work which is ours to do, being sure that when the right time comes for a change, the change will bring the better conditions longed for. Even should it not do so, however, the looking for the good which is everywhere and in all things, will be the means for growing into the contentment which is not indifference, but simply another name for true happiness.

A woman who has atracted a great deal of attention upon both sides of the Atlantic, much of it of a character which was not pleasant, died the other day in Paris, thus closing one of the most remarkable careers of the last century. She was Louise Michel, whose anarchistic utterances provoked, and rightly, the most utter condemnation on the part of those who judged her wholly from that standpoint. On the other hand, she was named Louise the Good, and Sainte Louise by all who knew her personally, or had listened to her eloquent appeals for justice for the oppressed, even though they were neither of her party nor of her belief.

A most moving tribute is paid to her noble womanhood by Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, in the Boston Transcript. Mr. Sanborn was wholly out of sympathy with her ideas, and yet among other things, he says of her:

> If I were asked to name the biggest personality (man or woman) in the French Revolutionary movements of the century just closed, I should name, without an instant's hesitation, Louise Michel.
>
> If I were asked to name the woman who, in the same century, incarnated the most completely the special qualities of the French feminine character, I should name, again, Louise Michel.
>
> Finally if I were asked to name the woman who, in the same century, illustrated most signally the noblest attribute of universal womanhood, self-abnegation, I should still name Louise Michel.

He goes on to say that there are, doubtless thousands on thousands of wives and mothers whose "unobtrusive renunciations and unheralded heroisms" have equalled hers, but he spoke especially in comparison with those who have labored and suffered and sacrificed for what she believed to be "the public good under the public eye."

This is high praise, but there are many others who bear the same testimony to her beauty of character. Those going to hear her speak, and expecting to see "a pitiless virago," found instead a wholesome, whole-hearted, consecrated, great-souled woman who never thought of self but only of others, to help them always, whatever their need.

In thinking over these things, there is but one conclusion to be reached—that the secret of her power lay in the absolute sincerity of her purpose, and the depth of desire in her loving heart to help those who suffer. However much we may differ in our conclusions from hers, it is impossible for us not to honor such qualities, especially if the life lived is known to be in accord with the principle of devotion to the good of humanity. That there are so many ready to testify to the strength and purity of the womanhood of Louise Michel, is only another proof that the world, which seems always eager to condemn, yet finally thrills to the power of good, wherever its truth is recognized.

The Cozy Corner

A MAP OF LIFE'S SUMMERS.

Written for the Cozy Corner.

I have a friend whose sixty years
Have left so little trace,
One scarce would think that half the time
Had marked her placid face.
I know that life has held for her,
Much sorrow and much care;
Of sleepless nights and anxious days
I know she's had full share;
Yet, dimpled is her comely face,
Which shows no sign of tears;
I marvel she has kept so fresh,
Through all the stress of years.

Today I said: "Please tell me how
You keep 'Old Time' at bay;
With smiling face and nut-brown hair,
Nor yet one strand of gray?
Full sixty winters you have seen;
Three-score, is not this true?"
"Yes, true, quite true;" she said; "But then,
I've seen the summers too;
Why should our faces mirror but
The sorrow, care and strife?
I think it better they should map
The summers of our life."

How full of truth her words, and yet,
How few have found their truth,
And kept but records of fair days,
And by these, kept their youth!
Why should we sigh o'er troubles past,
Or fret o'er those to come?
Be sure, if you a record keep
'Twill reach a grievous sum.
If the wintry days overtake you then,
Forget them when they're past;
But meet the summer with a smile,
And keep its record fast

M. GERMOND LEHMANN.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Chapter Fourth.

By Lily of the Valley.

".... was betrothed to a nobleman in France, who was as reckless as he was handsome. He was thrown from his horse, while hunting in the forest, and brought home dead. Miss Weslake was one of the hunting party, and bore up bravely until the casket was placed in the vault. Then, with a wild laugh, that indicated but too plainly her over-wrought mind, she threw herself across the flower-laden casket that held the remains of the one she held so dear.

"She was tenderly raised and taken to her home in an unconscious condition. After a long illness she rose from her bed, with her reason so impaired that she could remember very little of her past life. They traveled extensively, hoping that changing scenes might lift the cloud that darkened her mind; finally I advised them to try the effects of music, hoping by this means to brighten her spirits by recalling her childhood. Adieu. When I call again I hope to find her well enough to receive me."

When Mr. Rhanes returned to his studio he found Miss Weslake already there, standing by a window that opened upon the garden. There was a weary look on her face, and the sad eyes seemed to be recalling some familiar scene, as they gazed at the bubbling fountain. Mr. Rhanes watched her silently for a moment. The graceful poise of her slender form did not escape him, the well-bred grace, the proud uplifting of the golden head, and the air of unconscious pride.

"Miss Weslake," he said softly.

She turned calmly, and brightened as he said: "The hour with the great masters is at hand."

"I was watching yonder fountain," she replied. "It reminded me of a beautiful ballad, my mother's favorite."

He noticed that she spoke less wearily, as she seated herself at the fine instrument, and struck the opening notes of The Lost Chord. The tones rose strangely sad, and rarely beautiful; then she sang with a voice of marvelous purity. Mr. Rhanes was not an imaginative man, but as he listened, he seemed to be in some grand old cathedral where waxen tapers glowed, and lilies poured their incense, while hidden choirs of golden-voiced seraphs sang to him.

"It flooded the crimson twilight,
Like the close of an angel's psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit,
With a touch of infinite calm."

The girl seemed inspired, as her thin fingers swept the keys. Suddenly, the music ceased, and Mr. Rhanes roused from his trance to see his pupil fall unconscious to the floor. The exalted look that had spread over her features as she played and sang, had faded, and in their place was a deathlike look, like a glimmer of twilight in a frosty forest.

"Poor girl!" cried the horrified man. "Is she dying?"

Dr. Newman was hastily summoned, and the two men carried the helpless form to a carriage, and were driven to a hotel, where Mr. Downes received them, sadly frightened at the condition of his niece.

She seemed like a naiad sleeping, as she reclined on the couch where they had placed her. Her hair had become loosened, and veiled the white face, where were deepening faint, blue shadows.

Mr. Rhanes explained the events which had preceded her fainting, to the doctor, who listened attentively as he administered restoratives, noting the faint pulse and almost imperceptible breath.

"The shock has brought about a crisis," he said, presently. "She will come out of this swoon clear in mind, though weak in body, or, she will never come out of it. I shall be very...."

Mrs. W. A. C., of Wisconsin, writes these kind words of commendation:

Dear Editor:—I want to thank you for the help you have given me, in enabling me to think rightly, for I believe that thought is substance. We have taken The Blade more than thirty years, and I always read first what you have written. I hope you will continue writing on thought culture, so that new members coming into the Household may be benefited as I have been.

In buying paper patterns for waists, one often finds that they do not exactly suit the figure of the person for whom they are intended. To alter them, take up a narrow pleat between the waist line and the armhole on each part of the pattern that is too long, and lengthen a too short pattern in the same way.

If the figure has a rather high bust, shorten the front lining between the neck and bust line and for a low bust shorten it between the waist and the bust line. To adapt a sleeve pattern, lengthen or shorten it either above or below the elbow as required, not at the top or bottom.

By having a well fitting lining pattern, all waists can be cut from it as the fitting is mostly done at the shoulder, underseams and at the neck. Such a pattern can be used for short waists and fancy evening waists, by varying the finish.

AN INGENIOUS HOUSEKEEPER

A towel-rack made of bamboo rods is suspended from my kitchen ceiling by ropes and pulleys, so that it may be raised and lowered at will. It economizes space, besides providing a place where towels, etc., may dry quickly, as the air is hotter near the ceiling.

Another convenience is a small shell waist-high, near the dining-room door, on which I place dishes when I want to open the door.

Beside my kitchen table, but considerably higher, is a slanting shelf, about twelve by eighteen inches, with a narrow strip nailed across the bottom edge, to hold my recipe-book, which is held open by a rubber band.

Oil cloth which is too badly worn to be used on the tables will cover the pantry shelves nicely, and is easily cleaned.

Having no dark closet in which to store my canned fruit, I have covered my cellar shelves with the cheapest black cotton cloth, which keeps out the light.

An old toaster can be converted into a handy paper- rack.

Cover the hand with a paper bag when cleaning the stove.—Woman's Home Companion.

Of all the good and nutritious vegetables that grow in garden or field, (or in grocery or hucksters' wagons, whence city housewives are forced to pluck them in a more or less fresh and wholesome condition, the potato is perhaps the one most generally used, and to its glorification the Cook proposes to devote this column today.

In the first place, let all irreverent persons who are sometimes in the habit of referring to this edible as "taters," know that its really truly name is Solanum tuberosum, and that it shares the honors with Indian corn in being considered the greatest gift which America has given to other lands.

It was first taken to Europe by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and in 1663 the Royal Society of Ireland introduced it in the Emerald Isle; near the end of the 17th century it became generally used in England, and before the middle of the 18th century was an important English field crop.

Starch, sugar, and brandy are made from the potato; besides the numerous ways in which it is prepared for use on the table. One of these ways is:

Potato Souffle.

Boil four good-sized mealy potatoes, pass them through a sieve; scald in a saucepan one-half teacupful of sweet milk and a tablespoonful of butter; add to the potato with a little salt and pepper, and beat to a cream. Add, one at a time, the yolks of four eggs, beating thoroughly; drop a small pinch of salt into the whites, and beat them to a stiff froth. Add them to the mixture, stirring as little as possible. Put it all in a well-buttered baking dish large enough to permit of its rising without running over. Bake twenty minutes in a brisk oven, and serve at once in the dish in which it was baked.

"Texas Bake" Potato.

Boil some good potatoes, and when done, mash, season with salt, pepper and butter; mince a large onion very fine, mix well through the potato, and brown in the oven.

Jacketed Potatoes.

Bake as many potatoes as are needed. When done, cut a piece from one end and carefully scrape out the inside. Rub this through a sieve, or mash very fine; put on the stove with one-half ounce of butter and one ounce of grated cheese allowed for every four fair-sized potatoes. Add boiling milk, pepper and salt. Fill the potato shells, and sprinkle over, mixed bread crumbs and melted cheese. Put in a hot oven and brown.

A POPULAR AUTHOR.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Gertrude Franklin Atherton, author of "Rulers of Kings," which has just been published by Harper & Brothers, was born in San Francisco, receiving her education in California and Kentucky. It is not generally known that Mrs. Atherton is a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. Her success in letters has been remarkable. Her first novel, "The Doomswoman," published in 1892, gained for her immediate recognition as a new novelist of power. Since then one success has followed another, notable among them "The Conqueror." In "Rulers of Kings" Mrs. Atherton has reached the crowning triumph of her career thus far. She spends most of her time abroad, and is now in London, the recipient of the most distinguished social attention. It is said that Mrs. Atherton is the only American woman whose books are read by the prominent men of England.

The accompanying picture is her latest portrait, and was taken within the last few weeks. In addition to her literary fame, she is noted as a woman of great beauty.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In a recent magazine, contained in an article on the various ladies who have presided at different times over the White House, was this reference to "Dolly" Madison:

No woman associated with the White House had so full an experience as Dorothy Madison. She had frequently presided as hostess for President Jefferson, when Mr. Madison was his secretary of state, and was therefore quite at home when she went into the White House in her own right as the President's wife.

Her heroism during the advance of the British into Washington was one of her greatest triumphs. Not the least was the saving of the portrait of President Washington when the British burned the White House.

The following extract from a letter written by her to her sister gives the story of the portrait, and also stands as good proof that the mistress of the White House never for a moment lost her head. The letter is dated Tuesday, August 23, 1814, and was written in the excitement of preparations for flight. In a paragraph added Wednesday morning, Mrs. Madison wrote:

"Our friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and is in very bad humor with me because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. This process was found too tedious for these precarious moments, and I have ordered the frame to be broken, and the canvas taken out; it is done, and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen of New York for safe keeping."

A writer in the Youth's Companion speaks of the school question saying:

Two complaints have been heard of late in regard to education. Mothers have been protesting that lessons should not be brought home to be learned. "What are schools for? they have impatiently asked. Teachers have declared for their part that they cannot take the place of the mothers, and teach manners, and morals, as well as arithmetic.

Both complaints are ill-founded. The mother and teacher are partners, not competitors, in the great enterprise of making boys and girls into men and women. Whatever service can be rendered by one to the other should be done not grudgingly, but eagerly, for the good of the whole business is the advantage of each of the partners.

The Japanese teach their children first manners, then morals, and after that arithmetic, claiming that arithmetic without manners and morals makes men and women sordid.

Whether we teach too much arithmetic in our schools or not may be a question, but the rising generation would certainly be no worse off if their manners and morals were more carefully attended to.

Speaking of life in the "far East" it is said:

"A Hindu gentleman, next to taking care that his caste is kept undefiled, regards it as his highest duty and point of honor to protect his female relations, and defends them from insult, dishonor and danger as any knight of chivalry."

A widow in India occupies a place similar to the "old maid" of this country. An aged widow is regarded as sort of holy being, and commands the respect given a saint, from all persons.

She is the friend of all the children in the neighborhood, the helpmate of all the neighbors. At evening they come around her to hear the ancient legends she knows so well how to repeat. She is in great demand when cooking is to be done for a sacred feast. She teaches the little ones their first hymns and prayers, and she nurses the sick and comforts the dying.

The resemblance noted between this Indian woman and our "old maids" refers not to the smart "bachelor maids" of the present generation, but to the helpful, capable, kind-hearted single women every one of us can bring to mind as having come into our homes at some time of need, and smoothed out the rough places, and straightened the tangles for us; going quietly away when we were "ship-shape" once more, with the cheerful assurance: "Never hesitate to call on me; you know I have no one but myself to look after."

Mothers-in-law are no more popular in India than in any other country, it appears, though mothers are venerated beyond all other kin. The Mohammedan says: "The best of mothers-in-law is like a large boil." And the Hindu remarks that "However good a mother-in-law may be, she is nevertheless a mother-in-law."

With certain of sects of Brahmins the daughter-in-law, although living in the same house, is not allowed to speak to her husband's mother. This is probably the best way of keeping the peace. When she wishes to communicate with her senior, it is done by means of signs; and she replies to orders given by a movement of the head. It is said, however, that her dumb repartees are sometimes so expressive as to make her mother-in-law "boil with rage!"

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

A Jolly Spinster comes breezily in this bright spring morning, with a word of advice for us all.

Olive Branch, I appreciate your invitation to visit you, and meet our editor and so many of the M. G. R's. I am sure I could count that a day well spent.

Girls, were you not glad that El Hombre wrote that letter? We would otherwise never have known how self-sacrificing the men were for the sake of the "dear girls." That is truly a sacrifice past understanding!

Omega, I firmly believe "the expression of the face is the image of the soul." Thackeray says: "Nature has written a letter of credit on some men's faces, that is honored wherever presented."

As to platonic friendship, I believe it possible, where two people wish only to help, ennoble and uplift each other, without thought of anything of a sentimental character. However, I imagine such friendship is rare.

Self-dependence is a lesson that all, especially women, should learn. We should be guided by the spirit to the fulfillment of our part in the program of life. In all its phases, we are to a certain degree hampered by what others think, and say, and do.

Matthew Arnold suggests that we might take a lesson from the heavenly bodies:—

"Bounded by themselves and unobservant
In what state God's other works may be,
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,
These attain the mighty life you see."

We should not shut ourselves away from humanity, leading dull, selfish lives; but should make our lives useful and cheerful, influenced only by the worthy guide within. Bookie, I enjoyed your letter. Come again.

Which is winner in the successful life—a truly charming personality, or genius?

"Alice" of Indiana, makes her bow to the M. G. R.'s in the following graceful fashion:

For some time I have been standing just outside your merry circle, listening to the happy murmur of your voices, and wishing that I dared come nearer and seek admission. How long I might have hesitated I do not know, but this I do know, something happened!

Some one raised his voice until I could plainly hear every word he said. Some one who spoke rapidly, earnestly, enthusiastically, then sat down amid such a round of laughter and applause, mingled with cries of "Sunflower Kid!"

Well, really, I give you my word that I just could not stand outside any longer, but am here asking that I may enter and assist in giving him the encore he deserves; for certainly such patriotism merits the highest praise. Come again, "Sunflower Kid," and tell us more (if more there be) of your land of milk and honey. Did you honestly and truly believe every word you told us, or did you merely wish to rouse us in defense of our own home states? Some of us might be able to make a pretty good showing, you know.

As for Indiana, I am almost tempted to say that it ranks first among the states in the production of modern literature of real merit. Now don't all insist that I am wrong, but think of Riley, Gen. Wallace, Tarkington, Maurice Thomson, Beveridge, and I might name several others who have helped, by their literary work to make Indiana famous. By the way, have you read The Yoke by Miss Miller, of Indianapolis?

Prove my assertion wrong if you can, but I simply could not sit meekly by when I know we have one talent that isn't hidden in a napkin, and there are many other good things that we who live on the banks of the Wabash might say of Hoosierdom.

I spent some months this winter as a hospital patient. May I come again and tell of my experiences there? "Bookie," you have my heartfelt sympathy.

"Snow-flake" writes from Missouri:

I have not taken The Blade since last July, and had grown real homesick for a talk with the M. G. R.'s. Now I have renewed my subscription, and if I see this in print I will send my photograph soon for the Column.

"Mountain Girl," you will not lose your reward for caring for your sick father. What has become of "Lena Rivers," "Unicetta," and others from my native state?

"Mother's Crutch" has been having an "outing," as her friends will gladly hear:

Owing to the kind inquiry made for me by "W. E. S.," I will try and shake off the spring fever, and write a few lines. I have just returned from a pleasant trip to Washington, where I enjoyed the pleasures of sight-seeing, visiting the capitol, congressional library, museum, art gallery and other places of note.

We all enjoy the splendid letters which appear in our column, but we are still anxiously awaiting the continuation of the serial. "Virginia Boy" ought to think of the many duties of the farmers' wives and daughters, if he has sisters or a mother. I live on a farm, and in Virginia, too.

"Violet," from Tennessee, came in this morning, but forgot to bring her "truly name" with her. Come again, little flower, and in place of using all your paper and time in asking if you may become a member, tell us something of yourself, or of your friends, duties and pleasures.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR MARCH.

New York.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions ....Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an author of considerable celebrity in his own day, and was born November 9, 1721, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father was a butcher. Being intended for the Presbyterian church he was sent to Edinburgh to study theology, but soon abandoned that for the study of medicine. He graduated as a physician in Leyden in 1744, and practiced at Northampton, Hampstead, and finally in London. His success as a practicing physician was never very great, owing to his pedantic and haughty manner. Some of his medical treatises possess considerable merit, but the poem on which his greatest claim to celebrity rests, "Pleasures of the Imagination," was written in his 23rd year. His later poetical efforts were mainly confined to odes and hymns of indifferent value. He died in London June 23, 1770, soon after having been appointed one of the physicians to the queen.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—RIDDLE.

"As eastern sages doth relate,
(And sacred is the story)
How in a sinless creature dwelt
A soul for future glory.
The creature never did transgress,
Nor fall with Adam's race;
But yet, the soul was defiled with sin,
And needed Gospel grace."

E. K.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer bought a certain number of horses for $2,850. If he had bought 13 more at $12 more each, they would have cost $4,956. How many did he buy?

METTA.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—A son of Sharar. (II Sam. 23:33.)
2.—A place in the tribe of Asher. Josh. 19:25.)
3.—Not well.
4.—A city destroyed by Joshua. (Josh. 8:19.)
5.—A consonant.

C. M. B.

4.—QUERY.

Who is called the "Father of Modern Chemistry?" And why?

PAULINE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote
"A dreary place would be this earth,
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its birth,
Were there no children to begin it."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of April 21.

1.—Samuel F. B. Morse.

2.—First ball, 11.56 ins. in diameter; second ball, 13.34 ins. in diameter. (See Chat.)

3.—Words forming diamond: B, arm, broom, mop, M.

4.—Sutler, ulster, luster, rulest, lurest, result, rustle.

5.—The Marquis De La Fayette, after taking an important part in the American revolution, was a leading figure in the French revolution, and was called by his admirers "The Hero of Two Worlds."

6.—Emerson wrote "One of the illusions is, that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it in your heart, that every day is the best day in the year."

Chat.

The solution sent by Geo. E. Sprinkle to his problem answered today is:

Since the cube of the diameter multiplied by .5236 gives the volume of a sphere, and the volume divided by the same gives the cube of the diameter, we may for convenience omit the .5236 throughout, and use only the cube of the diameter. Then the cube of the remaining diameter, ½ equals ⅛; therefore, ⅞ equals amount 8-8 of 2nd, equals the cube of 10 in. or 1,000 wound off in each case. Then ⅞ of 1st, or (A); and 8-8 of 1st, or 7-8 of 2nd equals the cube of 8 equals 512 (B). Multiplying (A) by 8, and (B) by 7 we have 56-8 of 1st, or 64-8 of 2nd, equals 8000; 56-8 of 1st or 49-8 of 2nd equals 3584. Subtracting, we have 15-8 of 2nd equals 4416, and 8-8 of 2nd therefore equals 2355.2 equals cube of original diameter; extract the cu. rt. equals 13.34 original diameter of the 2nd ball. The cube of the 2nd ball, minus the cube of 10 (1000) equals ⅞ of the 1st ball, and 8-8 equals 8-7x1355.2 equals 1548.8 equals cube of original diameter of 1st ball; and its cu. rt. equals 11.56, the original diameter of 1st ball.

Hawkeye, Metta and W. P. E. had the 'Cademy all to themselves this morning.

Hawkeye, you are always welcome; when you can.

Metta, I am glad you finally received your "reward of merit" and thank you for your pleasant letter and kind wishes.

W. P. E., the letter was forwarded as you requested. Is not the solution of that "grove question" in the back of one of the oldtime arithmetics?

The Little Emperor of Corea.

The little Emperor of Corea is neither so powerful as the czar, on one side of him, nor so wise as the Mikado of Japan, on the other side. His country is little, so when his big and powerful neighbors on either side begin to fight each other, as they are doing now, he is like a grain of wheat between two millstones.

A look at the map will show how easy it is for the soldiers of his neighbors to tramp across his small country. And this is what they are doing without feeling badly about doing it. Surely the little Emperor is in a peck of trouble. He might as well be a plain, every-day American as an emperor, because as an emperor he is no more able to stop them than if he were an American. When we think of an empire we think of a great, powerful nation like Germany, and not a little weak land like Corea, but Li Hi, Li Hsi, Li Houi, Yi Hieung, Ti Houi, or whatever the emperor's real name is, likes to think of his little country as an empire. No one needs to bother about learning to pronounce any of these names, because so little is known about his true name in this country that all of them might be wrong.

There are many queer things about this ruler, who is said by those who have seen him to be short and stout and to look as if he were not well. They say he always looks good-natured, but does not look as if he knew a great deal. When persons are allowed to see him they always see him alone, in the midst of a big room, and that makes him seem smaller still.

Like the mikado, he asks many questions and knows a good deal for a man who has never been further than fifteen miles beyond the walls of his capital, Seoul. In those eastern countries, like China and Corea, to be ruler means to be shut up in a palace, seldom leaving it, and when a ruler does go outside it is only on some great and important journey, when all the business in the streets must stop and everybody get out of the way. Only once has the Emperor of Corea traveled beyond the walls of Seoul. That time he visited the graves of some ancestors fifteen miles away. One would think that a ruler could leave his palace whenever he wished to, but it is not always so, as we have seen. Only five times a year does the ruler of Corea go outside his palace prison. Then he goes through the main street of Seoul to visit the temple.

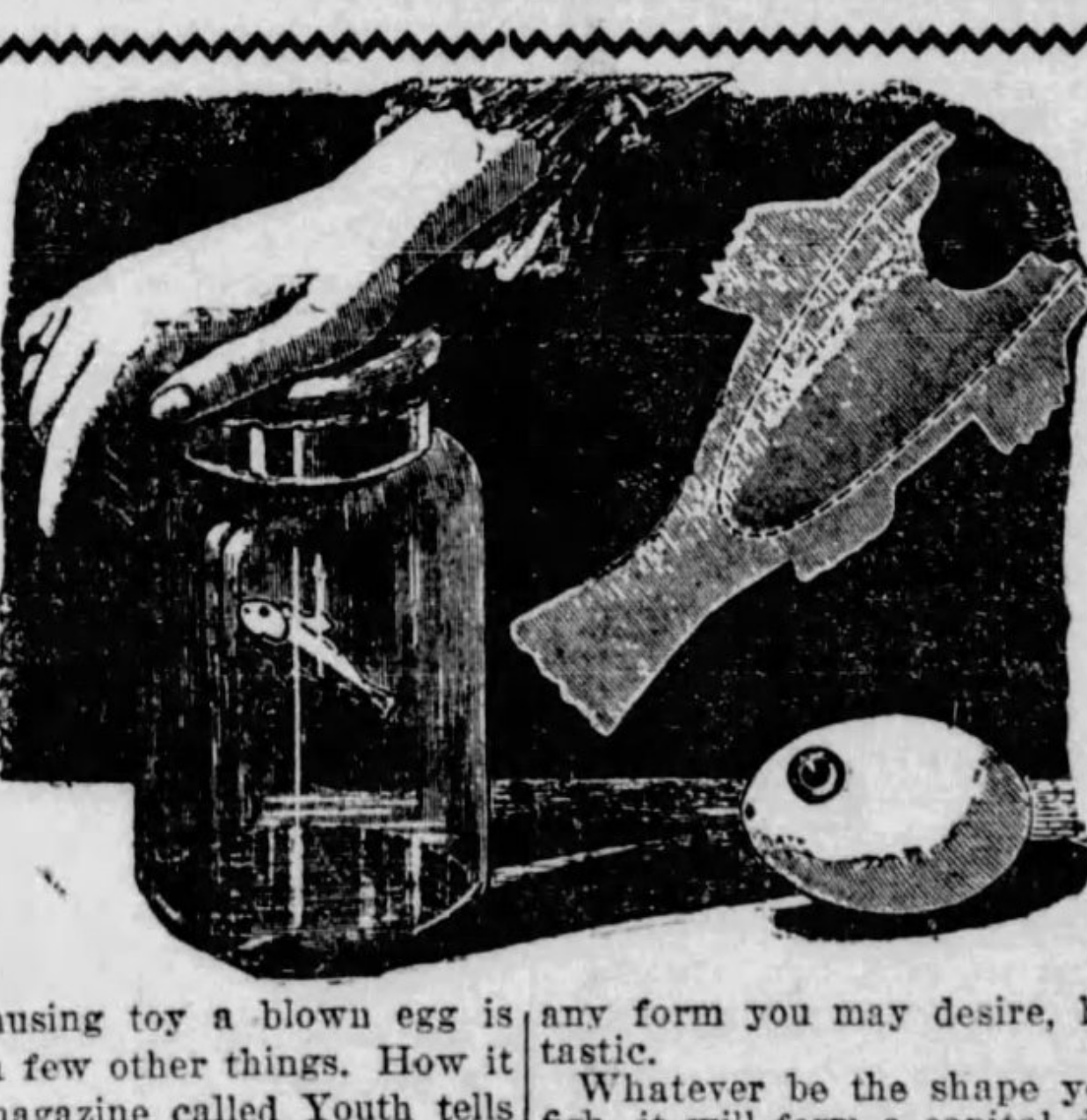
The emperor does not even know the streets of his capital. He thinks he does. On the day he goes through the main street it looks like a nice wide street. That is because it has been cleaned up for his coming. On other days it is crowded on either side with street pedlers and their goods. He does not know that all the other streets are narrow and dirty.

These trips of the emperor are very gay indeed. But, though the clothes are bright colored, they are shabby. There are soldiers walking dragging rusty old guns behind them; flags of yellow and blue and green and red; men on shaggy ponies wearing queer-looking things four hundred years old on their heads; men running along the ground with wooden paddles with which to spank the crowds of onlookers to keep them back; drummers beating as if to smash in the heads of their drums. Then comes the emperor's flag, that is of yellow silk, on which is a tiger with wings, followed by his servants, dressed in yellow and wearing straw hats. Now there is a great shouting, for the emperor himself is coming. A number of strong men in red are seen running fast and carrying upon their shoulders a magnificent chair with a shade over it. In this chair sits the little emperor looking like a peacock in his fine clothes. Behind him is his son, and many, many of his officers all looking very queer in their black winged hats, or the gilt pasteboard headdress which some of them wear in place of the hats. In the evening this funny procession comes back, the soldiers carrying lanterns of red and blue silk.

As one would think, being Emperor of Corea is not all fun. He became ruler when he was twelve years old. Then, however, he became only a king, for that was what the rulers of Corea were called at that time, which was 1864. He was not the son of the king, who died, and whose place he was taking. The old king had no sons, so they took this boy, who was his nephew. Now, boys, of course, are not able to rule countries themselves, so they did just as they did in Spain when the present king was a small boy—chose some one to rule for him until he should be old enough to do it for himself. In Spain, it will be remembered, the boy's mother was what is called the Regent. In Corea it was the boy's father. Tai Wen Kin was his name. He was said to be a wicked old regent. He tried to drive the foreigners out of the country, and would not stop until some other nations made him. Little can be told about the king as a boy, because little is known about him.

In course of time he became really king, but he had to pay money to China now and then, as China claimed to have charge of Corea. Afraid that bad men might want to hunt him as they did his wife, whom they killed, he sleeps in the daytime and is awake at night. Once he was obliged to run away from the palace and hide for safety. It was partly about Corea that Japan went to war with China in 1895, and beat her. Then the little king would no longer pay money to China, and he told the other countries of the world that his country was an empire and he an emperor. It is clear that the proverb, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," would tell how the Emperor of Corea feels.—New York Tribune.

THE PERFORMING FISH.



For this amusing toy a blown egg is required and a few other things. How it is made the magazine called Youth tells in this manner:

Make a little hole in each end of the egg, blow through one hole and the contents will empty itself through the other. Next, after stopping one of the holes with wax, draw upon the empty shell with a very black pencil, two large eyes, as shown in the illustration. In the next place you must have a little bag, made of two pieces of red flannel, stitched together as shown by the dotted lines in our diagram. You must ballast it with small shot, so that it may keep right side uppermost in the water, and half way into its open end you insert the blown egg, the hole innermost. Secure the edge of the bag to the egg with red sealing wax, and behold your fish ready for use. The two pieces of flannel may be cut out at the edges, as shown in the figure, but the number and shape of the fins may be varied at pleasure, so as to give the fish any form you may desire, however fantastic.

Whatever be the shape you give your fish, it will form a capital diving toy. It should be placed in a glass jar, full of water (closed by a piece of india rubber tied tightly around its mouth), and may then, by pressing with the hand upon the india rubber, be made to rise or sink at pleasure.

The weight of your "ballast" should be so regulated that the fish rests normally at the surface, but that a very slight depression of the india rubber shall make it sink to the bottom. When you do this, keeping the hand upon the cover, and pressing lightly, a small portion of the water is forced into the egg through the little hole, rendering it heavier; and the fish, thus weighted, sinks. On removing the pressure of the hand, the air which the water, on entering the egg, had temporarily forced into a smaller space, will expand, and force the water out again. The fish, thus lightened, returns quickly to the surface, doing so in apparent obedience to your command, a very slight movement of the hand being practically invisible to the spectators.

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Don't Neglect Yourself.

1468 Second Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 14, 1903.

I have been weak and sickly for the past four years, caused by irregularity and carelessness regarding the laws of health, but about five months ago my condition became very serious. I had severe backache and suffered a constant dull pain in my head. I spent weary, painful days, and miserable, restless nights. The doctor told me that I must have patience.

His medicine did not, however, give me even temporary relief and as I had been told of the curative qualities of Wine of Cardui I decided to try it.

I found that it relieved me of pain. As my general health improved my other troubles were gradually diminished and after five weeks' use of the Wine of Cardui I was once more a well and happy woman.

Mrs L. M. Thompson

MRS. L. M. THOMPSON,
Director,
BEETHOVEN
MUSICAL SOCIETY.

WINE of CARDUI

Wine of Cardui regulates the menstrual flow, banishes headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains. Severe headaches, bearing-down pains, indigestion, loss of appetite and nervousness are symptoms of female weakness and should be given prompt attention. If you are troubled with menstrual irregularities do not let them run on. They will certainly grow into dangerous and chronic troubles. Get a bottle of Wine of Cardui and begin treatment at once.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

TRANSPORT SUNK.

Russian Torpedo Boats Conquer a Japanese Transport.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron, sank a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru, of 4,000 tons, during the night of April 26, with all on board, with the exception of seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, sixty-five of the crew and eighty-five coolie carriers. The others, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the

The official report of Rear Admiral Yeszen to the emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26, two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshiu Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 45 millimeters. The Russians captured on board 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 85 military carriers, or coolies, and 65 of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men who were to form a landing party and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

The number of men drowned is not given.

Admiral Yeszen also reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamers Goyo Maru at Won-San, Gen-San, April 25, the Russian sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura Maru, of 220 tons, whose crew was saved.

The admiralty admits that the men acted heroically but holds that Admiral Yeszen had no other alternative than to sink the transport, since he could not spare a prize crew or hamper his swift squadron with a slower steamer. It is pointed out that the officers on board the Kinshiu Maru appreciated the situation by accepting imprisonment rather than death.

In the case of the smaller Japanese transport sunk by the torpedo boats at Won San the crew were sent ashore because there was no accommodation for them on the torpedo boats. The crew of the Japanese steamer Nakamura-Maru, as well as the Japanese of the Kinshiu Maru, who surrendered, have been taken to the Russian cruisers.

The admiralty here professes ignorance as to the future plans of Admiral Yeszen, but it is believed he is in communication with Vladivostok by wireless telegraph and is not likely to be surprised by the Japanese squadron sent to prevent his return.

Tokio, April 29.—6 p. m.—Seventy-three Japanese were killed or drowned as a result of the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshiu-Maru, which was torpedoed by the Russian armored cruiser Rossia at midnight Monday last.

The Kinshiu-Maru parted from the convoy of torpedo boats in a fog on Monday and at 11:30 p. m. met the Russian fleet. She was ordered to stop and the Rossia steamed alongside, summoned her navigating officers on board the Rossia and sent a searching party on board the transport. This party discovered two companies of soldiers concealed below and reported the fact to the Rossia. The latter discharged a torpedo which struck the Kinshiu-Maru amidships and broke her in two.

While the transport was sinking the soldiers on board of her rushed on deck and fired volleys from their rifles into the Rossia, and as the Kinshui-Maru sank several of the soldiers committed suicide.

Their boats, which floated from the wreckage, were the means of saving forty-five soldiers and nine of the Kinshiu-Maru's passengers and crew. Two captains and three lieutenants were among the soldiers drowned. The survivors succeeded in getting ashore and were conveyed by steamer to Gen-San today.

A GUNBOAT FIGHT.

Tokio, April 28.—7 p. m.—The Japanese gunboat Maya, escorting a fleet of torpedo boats, entered the mouth of the Yalu river on Monday and moved toward Wiju. En route it fought a series of small engagements with the Russian forces protecting the right bank of the river. These encounters transpired frequently throughout Monday and Tuesday. Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third squadron, in reporting the operations, says:

"Our detachment reached the Yalu river Monday, and while going up stream the enemy's field guns opened against us without effect. We discovered a force of the enemy on an island in midstream and when we fired on them they fled. On Tuesday the enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, attacked our launch. Our torpedo boat No. 69 replied and the enemy fled into the mountains. From Antsu-Shan we replied to the enemy's guns and silenced them after half an hour.

"There was no casualties on our side."

Russian Superstition.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—M. Boubnoff, who has been awarded $12,500 for improvements in submarine boats, in an interview, says:

"There is less danger in navigating a submarine boat than a torpedo boat and during a battle the former is safer than other vessels."

Admiral Verkhovsky has showed the empress an image of the Virgin for which is claimed miraculous properties, which the Russians fervantly hope is going to turn the tide of battle at Port Arthur. The admiral told the empress the story of the image, which depicts the Virgin as she appeared in a vision to a sailor, a veteran of the siege of Sebastopol. Two months before the outbreak of the present war the Virgin came to the sailor in a dream and said:

"Many woes are going to befall Port Arthur until my image is sent there. Then Port Arthur will be victorious."

The sailor went on a pilgrimage to the great monastery of Kieff and told his dream to the 10,000 pilgrims there. Each of them gave five kopecks (2½ cents) to have the dream depicted, but the artists who made the image refused to receive payment. The ikon eventually was sent to Admiral Verkhovsky as senior admiral. It represents the Virgin bearing an image of Christ, with archangles on either side and God the Father above, saying:

"There can be but one flock and one shepherd."

25 Pounds of Sugar Free

With following order:

10 lbs. 60c Tea	$6.00
10 lbs. 30c Coffee	3.00
1 lb. fine Cocoa	.50
1 lb. Baking Powder	.50
	$10.00

If this order does not suit assort it to suit yourself. Freight paid east of the Mississipi river. Send for price list. MERCER SUPPLY CO., 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa. W. H. Randolph, Mgr.

Will Not Accept Mediation.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—In the most categorical terms Russia has officially notified the world that she will not accept mediation to terminate the war with Japan. The official notification, which accords with the authoritative announcement made by the Associated Press, April 25, is contained in a circular issued by the ministry of foreign affairs to the Russian representatives with foreign powers which is gazetted in the Official Messenger today. The circular denies the report that formal proposals have been made to the imperial government by any foreign power to use its good offices to restore peace, a denial which does not refer to the personal intimation addressed directly to the emperor by King Edward and King Christian of Denmark, account of which was given by the Associated Press. The text of the circular is as follows:

"The foreign press has recently been persistently circulating rumors concerning intentions on the part of some of the European governments to undertake a friendly intervention with a view to a speedy termination of the conflict between Russia and Japan. Telegrams have even been received announcing that proposals of such a nature have already been made to the imperial government. You are empowered to deny this statement most categorically. Russia did not wish war and everything within limits of possibility was done by her to solve the complications which had arisen in the Far East in a peaceful manner; but after the treacherous surprise on the part of the Japanese which forced Russia to take up arms, obviously no friendly mediation can have any success.

"Similarly the imperial government will not admit the intervention of any power whatsoever in the direction of negotiations which will occur between Russia and Japan after the termination of hostile operations in order to determine the conditions of peace."

The Vladivostok Squadron.

Vladivostok, April 29.—The squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Yeszen has returned here from its recent operations off the Corean coast.

The squadron, consisting of the armored cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromoboi and the protected cruiser Bogatyr, put to sea at daybreak April 23. The Rurik returned the following day, but the others proceeded to Won-San (Gen-San), Corea, and hove to off the town during the morning of April 25, about five miles from the entrance of the bay. Admiral Yeszen sent into the bay two torpedo boats, commanded by Lieutenants Poehl and Maximoff. As they ran in towards the shore they found the Japanese trading steamer Goyo-Maru at anchor, with a crew of about twenty men on board. The latter were ordered ashore. Lieutenant Maximoff boarded the Goyo-Maru, took possession of her papers and flag and then sent her to the bottom with a torpedo. The torpedo boats forthwith rejoined the squadron after four hours' absence. There were no signs of troops ashore and the bay was empty, but it was learned that four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers had put out to sea at dawn April 25.

The Russian squadron returned to Vladivostok and late during the night of April 26 started on another expedition. At six in the evening of April 27, when 300 miles out, the squadron sighted a Japanese steamer with war stores on board. Her crew, consisting fifteen Coreans and twelve Japanese, were placed in safety and the steamer was sunk by a pyroxylin cartridge fired from the Gromoboi by Lieutenant Bolotnikoff.

The same night at about 11 o'clock, when the squadron was twelve miles off Plaksin Bay, Corea, a large Japanese transport, the Kinshieu-Maru, was overhauled. Her commander mistook the Russian for a Japanese squadron and signaled:

"I am bringing you coal."

The Russian commander promptly signaled in reply:

"Stop instantly."

Yeszen's Narrow Escape.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Information received here shows that Rear Admiral Yeszen, commanding the Vladivostok squadron, had a narrow escape while on his raiding expedition. Through the wireless messages of the enemy, which he intercepted, the admiral found that he was surrounded by Japanese warships, but owing to a dense fog he was able to slip into Vladivostok harbor unobserved.

Battleship Runs Aground.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The new Russian battleship Orel, to which the finishing touches are being put, ran aground on a sand bank in the Neva yesterday. As difficulty is anticipated in refloating her the ice breaker Ermak has been sent from Cronstadt to assist the tugs in pulling her off.

Russians Retire in Confusion

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Central News from Seoul says that after the Japanese charge which resulted in the occupation of the Russian lines at Chiu Tien Cheng, the Russians fell back in confusion. The Japanese, the dispatch continues, have not secured a firm hold on the Manchurian side of the Yalu.

JAPANESE VICTORY.

Their Army Crossed the Yalu and Defeated the Russians.

Tokio, May 2.—11 a. m.—After the Japanese carried the line of hills extending from Chiu Tien Cheng to Yoshoka, on the right bank of the Iho river, yesterday, the Russians made a second stand on a hill northwest of Chiu Tien Cheng, but they began retreating at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Twelfth Japanese division advanced toward Tahlang Fang, which is due west of the village of Makao, the division of the Imperial Guards advanced toward Hamatan, which is west of Chiu Tien Cheng, while the second division moved down the river with Antung as its objective. The general reserve advanced over the main road to Laio Yang, which runs in a westerly direction from the Yalu river. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the Japanese army held a line extending from Antung northwesterly to Laukuku, and running from there in a northeasterly direction to Mishukau.

At Hamatan, where the Iho river makes a bend to the west, the Japanese succeeded in enveloping the Russians on three sides. At this place, after sharp fighting at close range, the Japanese captured twenty Russian guns with their horses, carriages and ammunition and more than twenty officers and many men. The Russian troops at Hamatan retreated towards Feng Huan Cheng.

A Russian officer who was taken prisoner, said that the effect of the Japanese artillery fire on Saturday and Sunday was enormous.

Lieut. General Sassulitch, commander of the Second Siberian army corps, and Major General Kashtalinsky, commander of the Third East Siberian rifle brigade, were wounded by shells. A Russian lieutenant colonel was captured. It is estimated that the Russian casualties amounted to over 800.

Gen. Kuroki and his headquarters entered Cjiu Tien Cheng at half past five Sunday evening.

Gen. Kuroki has telegraphed that the imperial prince and the officers of his command are in high spirits, and that all the troops are in excellent spirits.

Tokio, May 2.—A supplemental report from General Kuroki, covering Sunday's fighting says:

The Russians made two stands. The enemy's strength included all of the third division, two regiments of the sixth division, one cavalry brigade, about 40 quick-firing guns and eight machine guns. We have taken 28 quick-firing guns, many rifles, much ammunition, more than twenty officers and many non-commissioned officers and men as prisoners. I am informed that Major Kashtalinsky, commander of the third East Siberian rifles brigade, and Lieutneant General Zasalitch, commander of the Second Siberian corps were wounded. Our wounded number about 700 and the Russian loss is more than 800 men.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—3:58 a. m.—The first Japanese army under General Kuroki, consisting of the guards and the second and twelfth divisions, according to official and private advices from the front, crossed the Yalu yesterday about 30 miles above the mouth of the river, near Kiulien-Tse, where the river bends abruptly to the eastward. For three days less than 5,000 Russians, under Generals Sassulitch, Mistchenko and Kashtalinsky have been strung along the Manchurian side of the river and have been harassing and impeding the crossing of the Japanese very successfully despite their hopeless inferiority in men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese, who have occupied the heights near Kusshan, above Antung, were dislodged and driven back to the river with considerable loss. They were compelled to dismount their pontoon bridge in order to save it from destruction.

Saturday a gunboat flotilla at the mouth of the river and all the field guns posted on the Korean bank opened a bombardment and scattered the Russian positions on the Manchurian side. The bombardment was maintained intermittently for seven hours, 24 field guns and 12 4.7 guns participating and over 2,000 shells being fired.

The Russian reports pay tribute to the fine masked positions of these guns.

In two days' fighting the Russians lost two officers and five men killed and six officers and thirty-six men wounded.

On the morning of May 1, it became apparent that the bombardment of Saturday was a preliminary to the crossing on Sunday, when the Japanese opened again with their batteries, pouring an intense fire into the Russian lines, which caused great losses.

The Russians had no intention of trying to prevent the Japanese crossing, their sole object being to retard and embarrass as much as possible the crossing. With a comparatively insignificant force, this having been accomplished, General Sassulitch, menaced by the overwhelming force of the Japanese, retired in perfect order to his second position, a short distance away, which the Japanese immediately attacked and where fighting is now in progress.

The report from Tokio stating that the Russians were contesting the passage of the river with a force 30,000 strong leads the authorities here to believe that it was put out for the purpose of acclaiming the crossing a great Japanese victory, whereas they are certain that it cannot possibly warrant such a claim.

The Russians believe that it will require another week to get General Kuroki's army completely across and ready to advance on the Pekin road.

The fact that the Russians have retreated to positions back of Turenchen, where there is more fighting, shows that they have built entrenchments, which the Japanese are under the necessary of taking before they can push on. Consequently, continuous fighting and skirmishing will occur, the plan of the Russians being to hang on the flanks of the enemy and annoy and worry them to the uttermost. Nothing really decisive, however, is expected until the Japanese advance shall encounter the Russian position in the mountain passes of Feng-Huan-Cheng. It is even considered possible that the Japanese may be able to turn the Russian position there, but all this is provided for in General Kuropatkin's plans.

London, May 2.—The Japanese legation gave out today an official dispatch from the admiralty at Tokio reporting an engagement between Japanese warships on the Yalu and Russian shore batteries. It read as follows:

"The captain of the gunboat Maya reports that a flotilla consisting of the gunboats Maya and Uji and some torpedo boats ascended the Yalu May 1, bombarding the enemy. While they were returning the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked the torpedo boats. The latter silenced the enemy after a severe engagement lasting thirty minutes and the flotilla all returned to Yongampho. There were casualties. We launched at An Tung the same morning and repulsed the enemy's infantry and artillery after thirty minutes of sharp fighting. Fire was seen rising from the town and a native says that the enemy fled from An Tung after setting fire to it.

Tokio, May 2.—11 a. m.—The Russians were forced to abandon An Tung yesterday. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huan Cheng. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—General Sassulitch was in command of the entire force on the Yalu which extended along a front of over thirty miles with reserve supports fifteen miles back. The whole, according to the best information obtainable, did not exceed 17,000 men. What was the actual force engaged is not known at present, though probably it was not more than 5,000 men, if it was so large. No confirmation has yet been received of the reported capture of 28 Russian quick-firing guns or of the wounding of General Sassulitch and General Kashtalinsky, the latter in command of the third division East Siberian troops at the Yalu river, or the burning of An Tung. It is confirmed that a ville of thatched huts was set on fire by a shell.

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The statement that the Russians have fallen back so far as Feng Wang Cheng is declared to be untrue. The advance has retired and will continue to retire before the main army of the enemy, according to the Russian program, but it will keep in constant touch with the enemy and skirmishing of a more or less serious character is expected as General Kuroki advances. This is considered absolutely necessary in order to always know exactly where the main army of the enemy is. The general staff believes General Kuroki's forward march on Feng Wang Cheng will be accompanied by landings at Tatung-Kau at the head of Corea by and not far from the mouth of the Yalu and other places along the coast as far as Taku-Shan, under the protection of warships. These troops can keep in touch with General Kuroki's left wing. It might also be easier to get up a portion of the guns from places down the coast than drag them all up the mountain toward Toitin Pass, from the Yalu. The Japanese are expected to try to turn the Russian position at Feng Wang Cheng.

At the army headquarters here there is not the slightest evidence that the Russians consider they have sustained a reverse. The crossing of the Yalu by the enemy was taken as a matter of course and as part of the program.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—4:36 p. m.—At 2:30 this afternoon the Associated Press was informed that beyond the fact of the retreat of the Russians before the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese on the Yalu river, no details have been received since the report of Gen. Sassulitch, commander of the Second Siberian army corps, yesterday, of the retirement from Kulien-Cheng to Antung. It is quite possible that the loss on both sides in the week's fighting may reach the figures given by the Japanese, as the reserves were not brought up to support the Russian position at Kulien-Cheng, where the fighting was the heaviest. The Russians made a special effort to hold as long as possible the heights of Cho-San, on an island opposite Kulien-Cheng, whence their guns commanded a considerable stretch of river to the south, but a Japanese battery on a hill above Wiju dominated the position, which the Russians eventually were forced to relinquish, thus losing the key to the river. The desperate character of the struggle there may have been due to the necessity for gaining time for the withdrawal of the Russian detachments above and below.

RUSSIAN FLEET MEETS ATTACK

And Repulses the Enemy With Loss.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—3:48 p. m.—It is reported that Vice Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur last night but failed. Viceroy Alexieff sent out a section of the fleet to meet the attack and sank eight fireships and two Japanese torpedo boats. The channel is reported to be clear.

The fireships were discovered by searchlights of the batteries and guardships, creeping towards Port Arthur from the east and southeast, shortly after midnight. The torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers were ordered out, but none of the larger warships. Admiral Alexieff himself went out on board the coast defense vessel Otvashni. The guardships at the entrance of the harbor and the forts opened a fierce fire on the fireboats, which lasted until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the last fireship went down.

The official report does not specify the exact spot where the steamers were sunk, but it is plain that the Japanese attempt to cork the entrance to Port Arthur has again failed. The steamers were armed with Hotchkiss and Maxim guns and responded hotly to the Russian fire.

The Russians succeeded in saving a few members of the crews of the fireship, including two officers.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—4 p. m.—Later the report that Vice Admiral Togo had made another attempt to block Port Arthur was confirmed. Viceroy Alexieff reported officially that the Japanese sent eight fireships last night to block the entrance of the harbor, but they were all sunk by the Russian torpedo boats and the fire from the land batteries, leaving the channel clear. The viceroy also reported that the Russians sank two Japanese torpedo boats.

Tien Tsin, May 3.—An official Russian dispatch received here says that nine Japanese merchant vessels, steaming at the fullest speed towards the entrance to Port Arthur last night, attempted to block the harbor, but were sunk by the fire of the Russian forts. The harbor entrance is clear.

FIGHTING ON THE YALU

Continued Monday With 300 More Jap Casualties.

Tokio, May 3.—6 p. m.—The fighting on the Yalu continued on Monday. The Japanese pursued the Russians, who resisted stubbornly. The Russians surrendered some artillery. The Japanese had about 300 more casualties.

LONDON PAPERS REJOICE

Gen. Kuroki's Victory Cheers British Hearts.

London, May 3.—The latest dispatches received here confirming the completeness of the Japanese victory on the Yalu, could hardly have given greater satisfaction in Tokio than they have done in London. The editorials in the morning papers ring with admiration at the success of General Kuroki's strategy in a manner indicating that Great Britain had been in considerable doubt of the capacity of her ally's troops when matched against the Russians; and, despite the lack by Japan of good cavalry to follow up her victory, it is believed that she will speedily drive the Russians out of Feng-Haun-Cheng also.

No further details have yet been received, but it seems that the Japanese imperial guards fought with conspicuous bravery and sustained the brunt of the fighting, losing heavily. Some accounts speak of bayonet charges.

It is evident that the Japanese success is largely due to the superiority of their artillery, the Russian guns being too light.

The Japanese victory has caused complete surprise in the European capitals, and is expected to lead to difficulty in Russia's efforts to raise a loan.

An unconfirmed report of severe fighting between 5,000 Russians and a similar number of Japanese at Gensen, is sent by the Standard's St. Petersburg's correspondent, who says the Japanese were compelled to retire into Gensen, both sides losing heavily. Two Russian officers are said to have been among the wounded.

The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent, cabling under date of May 2, states that Viceroy Alexieff has sent a lengthy dispatch to General Ma, commanding the Chinese troops, informing him that the occasion may arise for Russia to increase her forces in Sin-Min-Tung, Chen-Yang and other places, and requesting him to withdraw the Chinese military and police. An answer, the correspondent says, is required within three days.

As an indication of Gen. Kuropatkin's anxiety regarding the whereabouts of Japan's second army, the Morning Post Shanghai correspondent says that all the Russian troops stationed in Chang-Chu, Fu-Chau, Hai-Cheng, Kai-Ping and other places have been dispatched along the seacoast to watch for a Japanese landing.

According to the Shen-Hai-Kwan correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, evidence is accumulating that China's neutrality is tottering. The Tartar generals in Kirin and Feng-Tien, the correspondent says, are urging the Pekin government to adopt a strong policy against Russian aggression west of the Liao river. It is alleged that Viceroy Yuan-Shai-Kai is secretly making war preparations, and everything, in the opinion of the correspondent, points towards China making a military demonstration against either belligerent fighting west of the Liao river.

A special dispatch from Port Arthur says that about 100 Chinese junks were observed on the horizon yesterday between the mouth of the Yalu and the Liao Tung peninsula.

FOUGHT FOR TWO HOURS

Russians Were Hard Pressed by Japanese.

Seoul, May 3.—In the fighting between the Japanese and Russians on the Yalu all the Russian guns posted to oppose the crossing of the river were put out of action before the actual crossing took place. For two hours, from 7 until 9 o'clock, continuous fighting went on, the Japanese steadily pressing forward and the Russians falling back before the weight of men and guns opposed to them.

The Japanese infantry, with brilliant dash, captured the fortified heights northwest of Kiulien-Cheng and the pressure was kept up until afternoon, a portion of the Russian forces being driven toward An Tung. There was furious fighting the entire distance. At An Tung the Russians found that in addition to the force confronting them they were threatened by strong detachments on either flank.

Their retreat then became so hurried that there was no time to replace the artillery horses shot down by the Japanese sharpshooters, and twenty guns, together with a large quantity of ammunition and rifles, and a number of officers and men, were captured. The Russians were able to carry off their wounded.

PUT THE LOSS AT 3,000

Russian Public Is Being Kept in the Dark.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—3:25 p. m.—The silence of the authorities here regarding the later details of the fighting on the Yalu river, is interpreted ominously and there is consequent prevalence of all sorts of irresponsible rumors regarding the magnitude of the Russian losses, some figures going as high as 3,000. These manifestly are gross exaggerations.

The absence of official information is explained by the general staff by the fact that a few Japanese have succeeded in getting in the rear of the Russian position and cutting the wires between Tai-San-Cheng and Feng-Wang-Cheng.

Heavy losses are admitted but they are not believed to exceed a few hundred men and some guns. The latter, while protecting the retreat of the Russian forces from An Tung to Kia-Lien-Cheng, had to be abandoned owing to the loss of the horses. The breech locks, however, were carried away, so the guns will be of no service to the enemy. According to the latest information General Zassalitch is retiring in good order along the main road and the Japanese are not following him. Details are expected as soon as General Zassalitch is again in communication.

There is no confirmation of the reports that General Zassalitch or General Kashtalinsky is wounded.

In the meantime the public remains in the dark and is the prey of idle rumors. The war bulletin boards are bare and not a single press dispatch has come through from the front. The figures of the Russian losses given from the Japanese sources in the dispatches from abroad are carefully eliminated by the censors. Until General Zassalitch's official advices arrive the general staff is inclined to believe that Zassalitch, who was under orders to withdraw after impeding the progress of the enemy as much as possible, allowed the fight to mature beyond his intentions, being compelled to sustain heavy losses along the Litzavena river in order to extricate the retreating columns from An Tung and Kiu-Lien-Cheng. The fighting at Chin Gow was exceedingly severe and stubborn. The Japanese took up a position on both flanks after Chin Gow had been shelled and came to close quarters, some desperate hand to hand work being reported, many of the Russian soldiers, in the fever of combat, refusing to retire at the command of their officers. According to the general staff only about 9,000 Russians were actually engaged at Kiu-Lien-Cheng and along the Litzavena were two regiments of Siberian riflemen, of 3,000 men each.

General Mistchenko, commander of the Eastern Cossack brigade, had 1,500 Cossacks protecting the Russian right flank lower down the Yalu and also a brigade of artillery, four batteries of eight guns each. General Kartzoff, with 1,500 Cossacks, was higher up the Yalu, guarding the road to Pusikhi, which leads direct to Mukden, in order to prevent a column of the enemy using this for the purpose of outflanking the position at Feng-Wang-Cheng.

REPORT OF KUROPATKIN

Tells About Japanese Advance From Yalu.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The emperor has received an official dispatch from General Kuropatkin forwarding a dispatch from General Sassulitch, commanding the Russian forces which have been engaged with the Japanese advance from the Yalu. It is dated noon Sunday and describes how he ordered the Russian forces at An Tung and Kulien-Cheng to fall back along the main road toward Feng-Wang-Cheng.

This movement was protected from the threatened flank attack by men and guns stationed at Potietensky, one mile north of Kulien-Cheng, and Chin-Gow, villages on the Litzavena river. Here the fighting was protracted and severe. The Russians lost artillery and horses, being obliged to abandon, according to the text, "a few" guns. General Sassulitch says:

"Although we were unable to hold our positions we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

Russians Were Panicstricken.

Seoul, May 3.—1:30 p. m.—The Russian troops fled panic stricken when routed at Chiu-Tien-Chenk, pursued by Japanese cavalry and infantry over the hill country toward Feng-Wang-Cheng from 1:50 p. m. until 8 at night. The Russian army engaged was composed of the Third division, the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth regiments of the Sixth division and Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry brigade supported by forty field and eight machine guns. The wounded, including General-in-Chief Sassulitch, and General Kashtalinsky, reached An Tung when the Russians were eventually forced to retire after 25 minutes' fierce fighting.

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Kuropatkin on March.

Rome, May 3.—According to dispatches received here General Kuropatkin is on the march from Liao-Yang to Feng-Wang-Cheng with 20,000 troops.

MANY OFFICERS KILLED

Kuroki's Report of Battle Is Made Public.

London, May 3.—4:35 p. m.—The Japanese legation this afternoon gave out General Kuroki's report, dated the afternoon of May 1, as follows:

"The enemy offered stubborn resistance to our pursuit adding three hundred to our casualties. The enemy fought bravely to the last. Finally two companies of their artillery, after losing the majority of the men and horses, surrendered, raising the white flag. The officers made prisoners assert that Gen. Kashtalinsky, the commanders of the eleventh and twelfth infantry regiments and the commander of the artillery were killed. Many other superior officers were killed or wounded. Many refugees subsequently returned and surrendered. The prisoners include thirty officers and 300 non-commissioned officers and men."

TRIUMPH OF OPEN DOOR

United States Commended for Its Foresight.

London, May 3.—The best military experts in London are disposed to await further information before attaching undue importance to the result of the battle on the Yalu river. Commenting on the Shanghai report that United States Consul Davidson is proceeding to his post at Antung, the Globe says:

"The triumph of the open door has begun and the United States have given once more a sign of their clear appreciation of the real issues at stake in the Far East."

The Globe then invites the British foreign office to show similar activity.

SERVICE ABANDONED UNTIL CLOSE OF WAR

San Francisco, May 3.—With the sailing of the America Maru on the 12th inst., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will abandon its steamship service between this port and the Orient until the close of the war between Japan and Russia. This information has been given out officially. It is almost certain the Nippon Maru, sister ship of the America Maru, has been sunk by the Russians. The company has therefore no vessels for its San Francisco service and cannot at this time either charter or buy ships suitable for the service. Even if the company had available steamers it is doubtful if it could do any business in and out of this port. War insurance is up to 45 per cent on cargoes on Japanese vessels. Up to the present time the company has been unable to secure any freight or passengers for return voyage of the America Maru and, according to present indications, she will not carry a pound of freight nor a single passenger. She will leave here in ballast.

THE IOWA'S GUNS.

Washington, April 30.—Without definitely fixing the cause, the board of inquiry into the accident on the battleship Iowa, Feb. 5, when two of the 8-inch guns blew off their muzzles within twenty minutes, reports two matters which will be regarded as explaining why the accident occurred. While the board does not say so definitely, it seems to be clear that the accident was caused by the use of defective forgings, which rendered both guns incapable of withstanding the increased muzzle velocity incident to smokeless powder. Forgings for those sections of the guns which gave way were made by the Midvale Steel company. The forgings were found to be defective and were rejected. The company protested and brought influence to bear. Again the matter was taken up and the forgings rejected. Still the company's officers worked to have the forgings taken by the department. Finally they succeeded, and the forgings went into the guns.

LECTURE OF CLEVELAND

Stirs Enthusiasm of Big Princeton Audience.

Princeton, N. J., May 3.—Before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Alexander hall, former President Grover Cleveland delivered the Stafford Little Lecture last night on "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894."

Mr. Cleveland was greeted with enthusiastic applause when President Woodrow Wilson introduced him saying, Mr. Cleveland stands today as the most prominent man in the United States and needs no introduction, especially to a Princeton audience."

The balcony was packed with undergraduates and townspeople while the seats on the lower floor were reserved for professors and their wives, together with prominent visitors. Every word of the lecture was followed with the closest attention and appreciation by those present, and at its conclusion the Princeton students rose and gave a hearty "locomotive" cheer for the lecturer.

Mr. Cleveland has held this lectureship on public affairs at Princeton for the past four years, but he has not been able to deliver an address since his speech on the Venezuela trouble in 1901.

GREETH'S AIRSHIP TESTED

Starts on Fifty-Mile Trip, but Descends at End of Five.

San Francisco, May 3.—Dr. Greeth yesterday tried to make a trip of fifty miles to San Jose in his airship, but, after traveling about five miles, some slight disarrangement of the machinery was discovered and the aerial voyager landed safely. Dr. Greeth was accompanied by Engineer Frederick Belcher. Dr. Greeth was satisfied with the results of this experimental flight because he accomplished a good deal more than on former occasions, and concluded that he was working in the right direction.

He ascended at 8:10 a. m. with the car attached to a rope to prevent doing damage to houses.

When the rope was cast off, Dr. Greeth let his machine rise still higher and then made a circular figure about a quarter of a mile in circumference. It was evident to those below that he had the machine under control at that time, for he circled about, stopped the engines and started them again, and then started off to the south at a high speed.

Everything went well until the airship arrived over Blanken's Six Mile house on the San Bruno road. It was then going rapidly toward San Jose, but something went wrong with the machinery, causing the airship to stop. After the inventor and the engineer had tried to repair the break, the fans were started and the ship descended.

To all appearances the fans were controlling the ship, though it was conceded that they were not powerful enough to meet the resistance of the strong wind.

Witnesses of the descent said that the airship came down gradually and touched the ground gently, allowing the men in the car to step out. Nothing was injured either in the car or about the gas-bag. Dr. Greeth said that what broke could not be repaired without certain tools, and he deemed it expedient to descend.

The engine is an automobile machine of 50-horse power and is set up in a new frame much larger and stronger than the first gaspipe frame which carried Dr. Greeth up with the former engine. It was demonstrated that while the fans which raise and lower the airship and have considerable to do with the steering were not large enough, yet they did very well under the circumstances.

The fans and the rudder are to be enlarged, in order that the ship may be more dirigible. This was the first time that the engines were started after being stopped while in the air. The test was made for the reason that, should it become necessary to let the gas out of the balloon, the engines must be stopped lest the gasoline spark cause the reservoir to explode.

Engineer Belcher said of the trip: "It was highly successful. Everything went well and all parts of the machinery were in good working order. I am thoroughly satisfied with the test. We could direct the machine at will and made several complete turns before descending. The sudden giving way of a small valve led us to descend at the six mile house."

Royalty in Ireland.

Dublin, April 28.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra had a great popular ovation in the streets of Dublin today while on their way to lay the foundation stone of the Royal College of Science. Troops lined the route, which was crowded for hours before the royal cortege arrived.

END OF THE SESSION.

Washington, April 26.—The senate today passed the military academy appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures. The amendments suggested by the committee on military affairs for a reorganization of the medical and ordnance departments of the army and for the establishment of a number of camp sites were thrown out on points of order. Mr. Bacon concluded his tariff speech begun yesterday. The senate, at 6 p. m., took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow, Mr. Allison, in moving the recess, expressing the hope that a final adjournment might be secured Thursday.

The debate between Congressman Cockran and Dalzell was the dramatic feature today. A resolution was adopted inquiring what action had been taken by the department of justice against the individuals found guilty of violating the anti-trust law. A bill regarding the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes was passed by a strict party vote.

Washington, April 27.—The attention of the senate was devoted today to consideration of reports of conference committees, set speeches, passage of bills to which there was little or no objection, and an executive session. Final conference reports on the sundry civil, general deficiency, postoffice and the military academy appropriations bills were agreed to practically without opposition. Mr. Teller spoke on the public land question, and Mr. McLaurin on the old age pension order and trusts and in criticism of the President. The bill creating a merchant marine commission was passed. A resolution authorizing the continuation during the recess of the inquiry into the right of Mr. Smoot to his seat in the senate was favorably considered during the day. From 4:34 to 9:25 the senate in executive session confirmed a big batch of nominations, and after that hour put through a large number of minor measures, including pension bills.

The house today agreed to conference reports of the postoffice, military academy, sundry civil, general deficiency appropriation bills and others of less importance. At 6 o'clock the house took a recess until 9 o'clock, when it reconvened and adopted the conference report on the emergency river and harbor bill.

Washington, April 28.—The senate met at 10:30 o'clock this morning and immediately agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The Philippine bond bill was read, the house measure being substituted for that of the senate. Mr. Lodge said he would not press it for passage at this session. The conference report on the Panama government bill was adopted. A concurrent resolution to adjourn at 2 o'clock was adopted and at 1:25 o'clock the senate went into executive session to consider apointments. At 1:32 o'clock the usual resolution offering the thanks of the senate to its president was introduced by Mr. Gorman and at 2 o'clock the president's gavel fell, adjourning the session sine die.

Although it was admittedly the last day of the session, the house galleries contained only a sprinkling of spectators when work was resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. A number of conference reports on minor bills and that on the Panama canal zone government were agreed to. A vote of 162 to 97 was recorded in favor of the bill readmitting three naval cadets suspended for hazing, but the bill was defeated, two-thirds not voting for it. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, introduced the resolution of thanks to the speaker and at 2:10 o'clock the house adjourned without day.

GEN. GRANT AT GALENA.

Galena, Ill., April 27.—The twelfth annual celebration of Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday was held here today, a large audience filling Turner hall. Bishop Samuel Fellows, of Chicago, made the principal address and paid a glowing tribute to the great commander under whom he fought during the civil war. Gen. Fred. D. Grant and wife were prominent among those present.

The feature of the day was the presentation by Gen. Grant to the city of Galena of the residence formerly owned and occupied by his distinguished father. The home had been given to the commander of the union forces by his admirers on his return from the war, August 18, 1865.

Cargo of Mosquitoes.

New Orleans, April 30.—Dr. Frederic Forralbas is here from Havana with a cage full of mosquitoes of the variety which, it is asserted, propagate yellow fever. He is taking them to the St. Louis exposition, where they are to be exhibited and used in experiments demonstrating the theory. Dr. Forralbas believes that the results will be a general admission of the mosquito theory, and that it will result in doing away with yellow fever quarantines.

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COCKRAN AND DALZELL

Very Sensational Scene in the House.

Washington, April 7.—One of the most sensational scenes known to the history of the house of representatives was witnessed yesterday afternoon. It came as the climax of hours of bitter political and personal debate in which the antagonists, cheered on like cocks in the pit by their partisans on the two sides of the hall, were Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania and Bourke Cockran, of New York. Mr. Dalzell led the attack, reviewed Mr. Cockran's "checkered political career," and renewed by implication and supported by circumstantial evidence the charge that the New Yorker had made speeches for McKinley in 1896 for pay. When his turn came Mr. Cockran not only denied the soft impeachment, as he had denied it last Saturday, but declared with all the solemnity and impressiveness of which he is capable—and that is a great deal— that he had spoken for McKinley as a matter of principle, at great sacrifice to himself, and that he had received no compensation whatever from anybody, and that he had in addition paid all his traveling expenses.

Then came the dramatic denouement. While a hush came over the great crowd which filled the hall of the house from floor to galleries and all eyes were centered on the eloquent Irishman from Tammany Hall, Mr. Cockran drew from the pocket of his carnation-decorated coat a piece of paper which he held aloft.

"Mr. Speaker," he shuoted, his voice quivering with emotion or with a clever simulation thereof—for if Mr. Cockran had not become America's foremost orator he might easily have been a distinguished actor—"Mr. Speaker, I ask this house to heed what I am about to say and to agree with me on a question of the ethics governing everyone of us here. If I am guilty of the infamy with which I have been charged, I am not worthy to sit in this chamber. And if the gentleman from Pennsylvania has made a false charge against a fellow member he is not fit to remain within the precincts of this body. I ask for judgment between him and me."

Thunders of applause from the Democratic side greeted this statement, mixed with those shrill cries from the southerners which in the old days just after the war we used to call "the rebel yell," and while his admirers were making the welkin ring Mr. Cockran unfolded the piece of paper which he had taken from his pocket, and with his right arm uplifted in the most approved fashion of the histrionic art, awaited the silence which would permit him to continue:

"Mr. Speaker," he resumed, "I demand an investigation of the charge by a committee of my fellow members. [More cheers and yells from the minority side.] I present to this house here and now, sir, the resolution which I shall send to the clerk's desk and ask this house to permit its immediate consideration and passage. I ask for unanimous consent for the immediate passage of this resolution. If this resolution be adopted and a committee be appointed to inquire into this charge with power to send for persons and papers we shall learn whether or not the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896 was procured by the improper use of money. There is more involved in this affair than my reputation—"

By this time Mr. Payne, of New York, nominal leader of the majority, had got his wits into operation, and he made the point of order that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had made no attack upon the gentleman from New York and that there was no question of personal privilege involved. Whereupon the speaker grabbed the lifeline thus held out to him and ruled:

"There is a question whether or not a question of personal privilege has been raised by these resolutions. On that question the chair needs time to consult the authorities and precedents, and proposes to take it. The whole matter will go over till tomorrow."

And amid laughter and cheers on the Democratic side over the dilemma into which the bold Mr. Cockran had thrust the majority the curtain was rung down upon one of the most sensational episodes recorded in the annals of the American congress.

HAS A MAJORITY.

Washington, May 2.—President Roosevelt is now as good as nominted. The Republican district and state conventions held last week instructed enough delegates for him, added to those already elected and instructed, to give him control of the convention. Before the third and fourth congressional districts of Maryland, which are in Baltimore, were held last Friday, the delegates instructed for Mr. Roosevelt early last week in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin, and given him a total of 495 delegates under instructions, or 4 less than a majority of the 994 delegates in the national convention. The four Maryland delegates who were elected and instructed, gave Mr. Roosevelt present assurance of the nomination.

AN ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

Washington, April 29.—The story of an arctic tragedy is outlined in a communication received at the state department today from Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in which is enclosed the notice of the complete disappearance of a polar expedition, from which nothing has been heard for the past two years. The Russian government has asked the state department to give the fullest publicity to the notice, which is as follows:

"Baron Edward Toll, chief of the polar expedition sent out by the academy of sciences, left the Bennett Island, lying north of New Siberia, on October 26th (November 8th) 1902, taking a southern direction. He was accompanied by the astronomer Seeberg and two Jakoots: Vassily Gorokhov, with the surname Chichak, and Nicolas Protodiakonow, with the surname Omook. The party seems to have been carried away by the ice, as the searches hitherto have been in vain."

A reward of 5,000 roubles is offered by the Academy of Sciences for finding the whole expedition party, or any part of it, and a reward of 2,500 roubles for giving the first exact indications of tracing the party.

TYNER AND BARRETT.

Washington, May 2.—The second postoffice cases to be taken up here were begun today when James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett were placed on trial under an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with their alleged prosecution of certain investment companies operating in violation of law. For several years Tyner, who was postmaster general in Grant's cabinet, held the office of assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, while Barrett, who is his nephew, served in the same office as law clerk.

The work of securing a jury had begun when the discovery was made that neither of the defendants had been arraigned. Barrett was in court, but the venerable former postmaster general, now in his seventy-sixth year, was not present, his counsel having waived all formalities until the jury had been completed in order to save his strength. Owing to the feeble health of Gen. Tyner it was announced that it would take several hours to get him into court. Justice Pritchard thereupon directed a recess until 1:30, at which time the defendants will be arraigned and the impanelling of the jury resumed.

Not Privileged.

Washington, April 27.—Speaker Cannon today ruled that the Cockran resolution for an investigation of the Dalzell charge that Cockran had campaigned for McKinley for "hire" in 1896, was not a privileged matter.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. Payne moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon this the yeas and nays were ordered, and the speaker was sustained by a party vote of 169 to 125.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Features of the Conference Agreement on It.

Washington, April 27.—The conference agreement on the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported today, clears up all differences between the two houses on this measure.

Senate amendments making appropriations for lighthouses, beacons and fog signals are retained for the stations: Cape Look, N. C., and Cape San Blas, Fla.; depot for Ninth (Lake Michigan) lighthouse district; Presque Isle, Mich.; Point Conception, Cal.; New Dungeness, Wash.; tenders for Sixth (South Atlantic) and Lake Superior lighthouse districts, and Prestigo Reef light vessel, Wis.

The House provision making the provisions hereafter made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act available for the Bertillon system of identification is restored.

The Senate amendment providing for an office building for senators is retained. In relation to the extension of the east front of the capitol substitutes are provided for for House and Senate provision for a joint commission of three senators and three representatives to inquire and report at the next session of Congress plans in detail and estimates for the cost for the extension and completion of the capitol building.

The Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 for a statue of Thos. Jefferson is stricken out and a provision adopted to create a commission to report plans and designs for a statue to cost not exceeding $100,000.

The Senate amendment increasing from $900,000 to $1,500,000 for construction and enlargement of buildings at military posts is retained. The appropriation for the Indianapolis military post is increased from $325,000 to $523,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate provision for the purchase of a site for a military post at Columbus, O., is retained, and the amount appropriated for improving the presidio at San Francisco is reduced from $25,000 to $15,000.

The Senate increase from $20,000 to $32,000 for Shiloh National park is retained. The House provision regarding the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers is restored. The appropriation for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws is made available, as proposed by the House, for the fiscal year 1905, instead of until expended as proposed by the Senate.

The House provision of $85,000 prevails instead of the Senate provision of $135,000 for assistant attorneys in special cases.

The following Senate amendments are retained: Appropriating $2,000 for an international congress to consider the subjects relating to collisions at sea and salvage; $2,830 for the international sanitary bureau; $50,000 for legation buildings at Pekin, China; $5,000 for the international exposition at Liege, Belgium, reduced from $25,000; $2,000 for the purchase of a bust of General Lafayette; authorizing medals for the Louisiana purchase exposition.

The Senate provision removing the limitation as to the amount of subsidiary silver coinage is stricken out as also are the following: $20,000 for a railroad map of the United States, $50,000 for the education of Indians in Alaska, $71,000 for a building for the bureau of American republics and $65,000 for a cable from Angel Island, Cal., quarantine station.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Washington, April 27.—In the general deficiency appropriation bill adopted today the important senate amendments are: Appropriating $5,000 for medals to commemorate the birth of Benjamin Franklin, appropriating $30,000 for a special assistant attorney general in an investigation and prosecution of certain frauds in the customs service; extending for two years the time for filing claims for property taken from confederate officers and soldiers; appropriating $3,500 for exhibition of the model of the Capitol at the Louisiana Purchase exposition; appropriating $10,000 for the testing of timber at the Louisiana Purchase exposition and $6,000 for the expenses of the joint committee of Congress to represent Congress at the opening of the exposition. The agreement eliminates the appropriation of $475,198 for the state of Missouri and authorizes the accounting officers of the treasury to reopen and re-audit the claim; appropriating $50,874 for the state of Texas on account of Greer county; authorizes the accounting officers to reopen the claim of state of Wisconsin on the basis of like claims of Indiana and other states; appropriating $1,250 for the relief of the widow of Gen. Longstreet.

The amendments of the senate with reference to the exclusion of Chinese are accepted. The senate amendment regarding aliens whose immigration is encouraged or induced by agreement of any foreign government with any transportation company was rejected.

CULLOM'S SPEECH.

Washington, April 27.—Senator Cullom, chairman, today addressed the senate on the subject of foreign relations. He made a careful review of the diplomatic or international questions which had been disposed of under the McKinley-Roosevelt administrations since 1897. He said that under these administrations more important diplomatic questions had been brought to a successful conclusion than under any previous administration in the history of the United States. He then discussed in their order the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, the war with Spain and its results, the Philippines, Cuba, the Alaskan boundary, international arbitration, the Panama canal, our relations with the Orient, the Russia-Japan war, reciprocity and the consular service, concluding with a glowing tribute to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

BOOM FOR CANNON.

Washington, April 27.—Speaker Cannon's boom for the Vice Presidency continued yesterday to grow, to the dismay and dissatisfaction of Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon sees the net of the party closing around him, and he is "fighting mad" at the prospect. He declares he wants to be speaker or nothing, and that he positively will not run for Vice President. Efforts to soothe him are being made by the Republican leaders, who repeat the late Senator Hanna's remark that no man in the United States is big enough to decline the Vice Presidency, and remind him that Theodore Roosevelt objected as strongly as any man could to taking the nomination in 1900, and yet he was put on the ticket with Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Cannon has been asked to be permanent chairman of the Republican convention at Chicago. He would like very much to have that honor, but he has withheld his consent for the reason that he believes that if he took the chair a stampede would be started which would give him the nomination. He has told Senator Lodge and others that he will not give his consent to act as chairman until the Republican leaders can give him an assurance that some other man has been selected for the Vice Presidency.

CANAL PAID FOR.

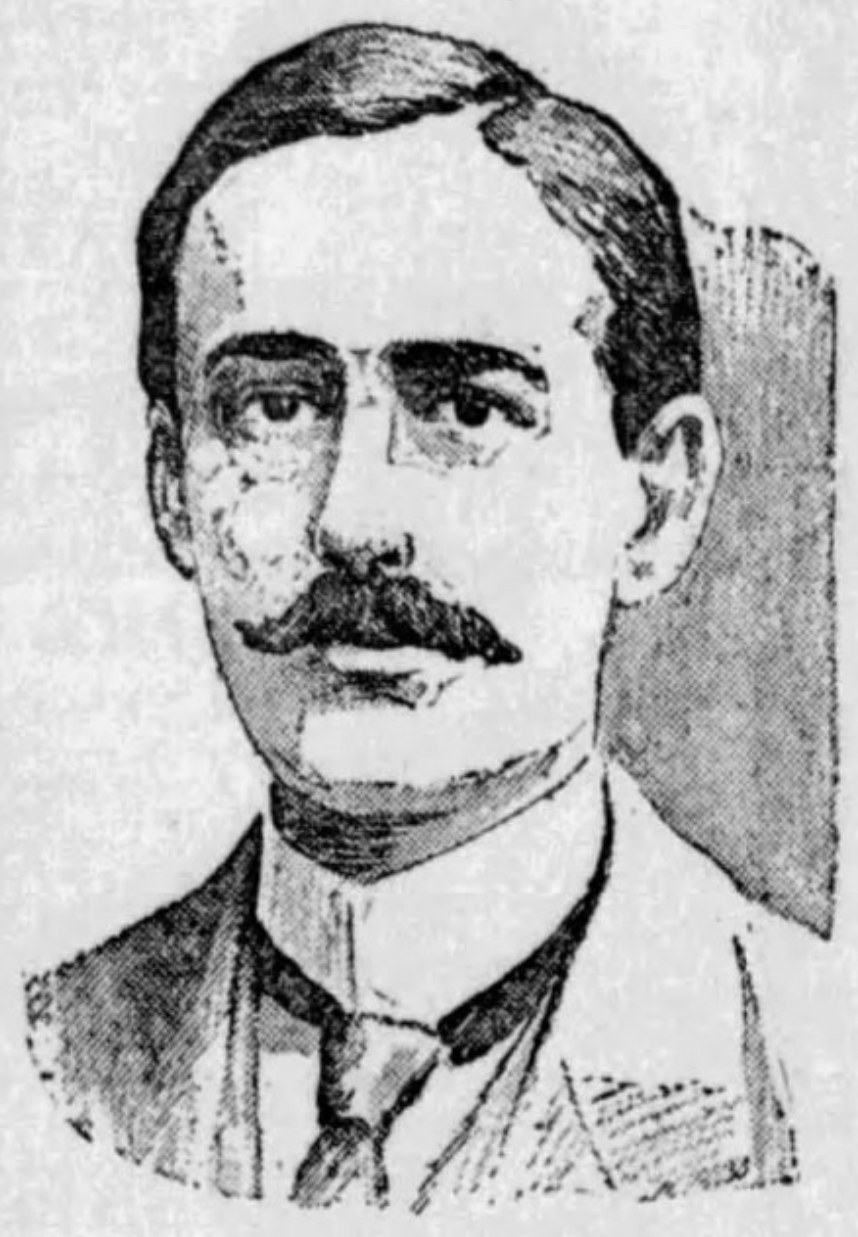
Washington, April 28.—The $40,000,000 has been paid to the Panama Canal company, and the title to the canal property now rests with the United States. The deeds are in the possession of Assistant Attorney Generals Day and Russell, who will leave Paris for Washington in a few days. The money was paid to the canal company on the authority of Attorney General Knox, by a French syndicate, and a draft for the $40,000,000 drawn on the treasury, is on its way to New York.

This secret and unexpectedly speedy action was taken by the President's order to prevent any further delay in the transfer by the few dissatisfied stockholders through court proceedings, which Mr. Roosevelt was informed were contemplated.

GRISCOM AS A DIPLOMAT

Looks After Uncle Sam's Interests in Japan.

Washington, May 3.—As United States minister to Japan, Lloyd C. Griscom has added to his reputation as a diplomat by his action in protection of American interests in the Mikado's empire. When the Japanese decided on government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and other commodities, Mr. Griscom demanded that the large American interests receive proper reimbursement for the loss of their business. Mr. Griscom is a native of New Jersey and is the son of Clement A. Griscom, the well-known ship owner. Previous to being appointed to the Tokio legation he served as minister to Persia and also as secretary to the legation at Constantinople.



LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

COLLECTOR CRUM.

Washington, April 28.—The nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., was considered yesterday in an executive session of the senate lasting from 4:35 p. m. until 9. A failure to confirm resulted. At the conclusion of arguments by Senators Gallinger, Spooner, Hale and Aldrich for confirmation and Senators Daniel, Latimer, German and Clay against confirmation. Senator Cockrell suggested the senate proceed to legislative business and the suggestion was adopted.

Senators Spooner and Daniels, on opposite sides of the question, made the principal speeches. The former defended the Republican policy in relation to free and equal citizenship, without regard to racial prejudice and the latter declared that the policy of elevating negroes to high positions was contrary to the established laws of centuries that the Anglo-Saxon race is the chosen people to govern the world.

OUR EXPENSES.

Washington, April 28.—The Republican and Democratic view of appropriations made thus far by the 58th congress were presented to the house today by Chairman Hemenway, of the appropriations committee and Representative Livingston, of Georgia, the ranking Democratic member of that committee.

"Good government housekeeping" was the caption chosen by Mr. Hemenway to represent his views.

"A congress that has done nothing but spend money" was the heading of Mr. Livingstone's summary.

After reviewing the expenditures for the next fiscal year, Mr. Hemenway concludes: "The expenditures of our government in their aggregate, as exhibited by the appropriations of congress, are large and by unthinking persons, and especially by misguided newspapers, are denounced as extravagant, and yet, according to the very best authority, our national government is the most economically administered of any in the civilized world."

A table to substantiate this statement is given, showing the per capita expenditures of the leading nations. The highest given is New Zealand, where the per capita expense is $30.38, the lowest is the United States, with a per capita showing of $7.97.

DEWEY FAVORS IT.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Admiral Dewey placed himself on record in favor of the general board plan of Secretary Moody before the house committee on naval affairs, yesterday.

The present naval board, the admiral said, was too large. Its sessions were like "town meetings." The proposed board, he said, would have jurisdiction of measures and plans for fleet formation in time of war and peace. The recommendations of the board were to be purely in the nature of expert advice for the guidance of the secretary. He did not favor giving the board executive authority.

Admiral Dewey was outspoken in his disapproval of the army general staff as a model and said he would not favor a duplicate of that organization for the navy. He was opposed to any legislation which would take power away from the secretary. The pending bill was not objectionable in this respect. He would not have retired officers assigned to membership on the board, the assignment should be made from officers "fresh from the sea."

THE SMOOT CASE.

Washington, April 27.—L. E. Abbott, sheriff of Davis county, Utah, was before the Senate committee on privileges and elections today in the Smoot investigation. He was examined in regard to Apostle John W. Taylor, who, he said, is reputed to have five wives. Two of these wives are neighbors of Mr. Abbott in Farmington, Utah.

These wives are known as Nettie Wooley, who has five children ranging from 11 to 2 years, and Nellie Todd, who has six children ranging from 16 to 2 years, all of whom are recognized as Apostle Taylor's children. Two other wives of Apostle Taylor, said Mr. Abbott, are Rhoda and Roxey Welling, who are about 23 or 24 years of age. It was reported two years ago that they had been married to Taylor. One was working for Nettie Wooley and the other for Nellie Todd, both as domestics.

Senator Overman wanted to know if their ages had been given correctly at about 24 years. The witness said he believed that to be about their ages. "Then they must have been married since the manifesto," said the senator.

"I don't know. I have told you all I know about them," responded the witness.

EXPOSITION POSTOFFICE.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Acting Postmaster General Wynne yesterday issued an order establishing an "exposition station" of the St. Louis postoffice, to be located in the government building on the exposition grounds. The office, which will be in operation from next Saturday until the end of the exposition, will have money order and registry facilities and postal supplies and will receive and dispatch the mails incident to the exposition crowds.

Call for Money.

Washington, April 30.—Secretary Shaw this afternoon made an additional call on depository banks for 10 per cent. of their holdings on account of the Panama canal purchase.

THAT PANAMA TRANSFER

Morgan Tells All About It in an Interview.

Paris, May 3.—Having wound up the details of the big financial transaction connected with the Panama Transfer, J. P. Morgan left Paris today for Aix-Les-Bains. Before his departure he gave the correspondent of The Associated Press the main points of the final agreement, as follows:

"The Panama Canal company wished to have the money turned over in Paris instead of in the United States, and was willing to pay all the expenses incident to the payment here. In order to accomplish this the United States has appointed the Morgan company fiscal agents for the purpose of payment, the Morgan company in turn to make a contract with the Panama company whereby the $40,000,000 will be paid in Paris. This contract specifies the Banque De France as depository and also the proportion of the payments going to the old and new Panama companies respectively. The signing of this contract closes the transaction, it only remaining for the Morgan company to carry it out by making payments from time to time to the Banque De France. This will be done so as to cause no disarrangement of the American or French money markets. A report that a syndicate of Paris bankers is interested is incorrect. The appointment of the Morgan company as fiscal agents places the whole transaction in their hands. They will associate with Lazard Freres and other houses of a similar character in New York and here, but so far as the United States is concerned it entrusts the financing operation to the Morgans. The other details correspond with those foreshadowed in these dispatches April 29."

MILLION FOR RESERVOIR.

Washington, May 3.—The secretary of the interior has set aside, provisionally, the sum of $1,000,000 for the construction of the Pathfinder reservoir on North Platte river in Wyoming. Construction will proceed contingent upon favorable reports from engineers in the field as to various details still under consideration and particularly as to whether an adequate area of irrigable land can be found in Western Nebraska. The reservoir will be of sufficient capacity to supply all the land under it in Wyoming, but it is considered necessary to increase this area by utilizing water in Wetsern Nebraska, where there are large areas of arid and semi-arid country to which water can probably be brought. The details of cost and method of getting water to this land are to be worked out before the Pathfinder reservoir is constructed.

INHERITANCE TAX VALID

Decision of the State Supreme Court Rendered.

Columbus, O., May 3.—The new direct inheritance tax law is valid. The supreme court gave a decision to that effect this morning.

In the test case brought by E. L. Taylor, prosecuting attorney of this county, against W. D. Guilbert, auditor of state, the court sustained Auditor Guilbert's demurrer to the petition and dismissed the petition.

All inheritances now passing that are valued at over $3,000 must pay a tax to the state of 2 per cent.

Judges Davis and Price dissent.

Governor Herrick was much gratified by the news here that the supreme court had sustained the inheritance tax law.

"It relieves the situation very much," said he, "but will not wholly obviate the necessity of paring down the appropriations."

The governor has until Friday to consider the appropriations.

The governor arrived home from St. Louis this morning. Concerning the bill increasing the salaries of the circuit judges he said that he could not say that he would have vetoed it if he had known that the ten days' limit expired yesterday.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "I supposed the bill ran until today." He said the telegraph and telephone people at St. Louis could have made little effort to find him. He was attending a reception on the exposition grounds when the office here was trying to get into communication with him.

KING EMMANUEL DINES FIGHTING BOB EVANS

Naples, May 3.—King Victor Emmanuel entertained Rear Admiral Evans at dinner at the royal palace last night. The admiral sat in the place of honor, at the right of his majesty, who conversed with him during the entire evening, especially on naval matters.

HAVE JAPANESE BOUGHT THE PROTECTOR?

Newport, R. I., May 3.—The submarine boat Protector, which was inspected yesterday by two Japanese naval officials, sailed from this port today. Those in charge would not state her destination, but it is believed she is bound for Bridgeport, Conn., the headquarters of her owners, the Lake Torpedo Boat company. Nothing further could be ascertained today as to whether the boat had been sold.

Short in Accounts.

Washington, April 27.—The treasury department has received a telegram to the effect that Alfred Thornham, special deputy collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, is short $125 in his accounts. All the facts have been presented to the district attorney and Thornham has been removed.

First Soldier Killed.

Grafton, W. V., April 28.—A monument was unveiled in the National cemetery to the memory of Bailey Brown, the first soldier killed in the Civil war. The monument is of granite fifteen feet high. The dedication was made under the auspices of the West Virginia. G. A. R.

Liquor Men's Ruse Fails.

Boston, May 3.—To evade the mandate of the police against serving women with liquor in saloons some Boston liquor dealers yesterday hit upon the scheme of selling women "samples," ostensibly soliciting purchases of liquor in bottles, which is permitted. When Chairman Emmons, of the police board, heard of this notice was sent to every saloonkeeper that any such attempt to evade the new regulation would be regarded as evidence of violation of the order and would result in the loss of license.

Debs Becomes Dictator.

Chicago, May 3.—Eugene V. Debs, made chairman of the platform committee in the Socialists' national convention at Brand's hall yesterday, practically will dictate the platform of the party. The convention was put upon a working basis at the second day's session by the filling of committees.

$3,000 for One Leg.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—In the case of Matthew Bridges vs. the ship Iroquois, the United States supreme court yesterday affirmed the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth district, awarding damages to Bridges in the sum of $3,000.

MENAGERIE WAS BURNED

Elephants, Camels, Bears and Monkeys Perish.

Pawnee City, Neb., May 3.—The menagerie train of Campbell Brothers' circus caught fire here and, amid the din made by the terror-stricken animals, the citizens locked their doors. When the blaze was extinguished three elephants, a cage of monkeys, four camels, three water buffaloes, two grizzly bears and numerous horses were found to have been burned to death. Many of the cages were destroyed and the menagerie practically was wiped out.

The circus was to have opened its season here. While the unloading was in progress a car load of hay in the center of the animal train took fire and the blaze spread to other cars containing the animals.

When the smoke penetrated the cages the animals became wild. The crowds remained until the elephants began trumpeting, when all fled. The elephants, which were in the car nearest the fire, attempted to beat down the sides of their car with their trunks. The animals were chained within and the trainers were unable to get near them because of the flames.

As soon as possible the train was cut up and the blazing cars hauled to the yards, where the fire was extinguished.

ONCE A MILLIONAIRE, BUT DIED A PAUPER

New York, May 3.—Robert A. Johnson, one of the merchant princes of this city twenty years ago, with a fortune estimated at $5,000,000, and a palatial home on the Hudson river near Mount St. Vincent, was taken two days ago, a public charge, to the Manhattan insane asylum on Ward's Island, where he died. Last night the body of the one-time millionaire lay in the morgue among the city's pauper dead.

The old merchant will not sleep among the nameless dead in the potter's field. Tomorrow he will be buried in the huge granite mausoleum in Calvary cemetery, reared thirty years ago by himself and his three brothers. A nephew, who was in ignorance of his uncle's plight until too late to go to his assistance, will provide for the interment. Robert Johnson was the last of the brothers who composed the old Broadway firm of J. and C. Johnson.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISE.

St. Louis, April 28.—The local forecaster of the United States weather bureau announced today that, from present indications, the rise of the Mississippi river at St. Louis will not exceed a stage of 34 feet. The river has reached a stage of 33.4 and is rising slowly.

The conditions on the Illinois side above East St. Louis are considered favorable, the break in the levee above Venice having spread the water over a large area and removed the danger of the flood forcing out the embankments protecting valuable property in that vicinity. The area inundated consists of farm lands, the inhabitants having left their homes when the danger of a flood was first reported. Below East St. Louis there is a break in the Conlogue road embankment and the little town of Rush City is entirely inundated. The residents were forced to desert their homes, the water, in places, having reached a depth of six feet.

The Mobile & Ohio railroad embankment south of the Conlogue road has been pronounced unsafe and trains over that system are entering East St. Louis over the tracks of other roads.

THE TERRELL CASE.

Bluffton, Ind., April 30.—Gov. Durbin has offered a stay of the case of John Terrell, the millionaire murderer, who was sentenced Thursday to spend the remainder of his life in prison. It is believed that arrangements may be made for him to be sent to an asylum.

Terrell killed his son-in-law, Melvin Wolf, because the young man had mistreated his daughter Lucy. First he wounded him with a shotgun and then while the victim was under a surgeon's care he forced his way to the bedside and emptied both barrels of his weapon into Wolf's breast, killing him instantly. He surrendered to the sheriff immediately expressing satisfaction. "He will ruin no more homes and break no more hearts," he said.

In his cell Terrell manages his extensive business in this city. His sole object seemed to be to increase his fortune so that his daughter will be a rich woman. Terrell has made plans for the erection of a pretentious theater in Bluffton. Work did not cease for a day. The site of the building is opposite the county jail. Terrell personally supervised the building from a jail window. The theater was opened last week.

CAPTURE OF ILLIG.

London, April 27.—The admiralty has received an official report of the capture of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, from the Dervishes. Three bluejackets were killed and six were wounded during the attack on the enemy's works.

Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes, commander-in-chief of the East Africa station, who personally commanded the landing force, says the fighting, which occurred April 24, was at close quarters. The Dervishes defended their stone zaribas and towers determinedly, but the British bluejackets and a detachment of the Hampshire regiment stormed their stronghold gallantly and drove them out with heavy loss. It was impossible to use the guns of the ships without danger to the attackers. The British and Italian flags were raised side by side over the zaribas, which will be demolished, and Illig will be handed over to a tribe friendly to Italy.

NELLIE FARREN DEAD.

London, April 28.—Nellie Farren, an old-time Gaiety theatre favorite, died today of gouty affection of the heart.

Nellie Farren was a member of the first Gaiety company which visited the United States. It became known in 1898 that she was suffering from adversity and her friends, March 17 of that year, gave her the most remarkable benefit ever witnessed in London. Every available seat was sold weeks ahead, netting $25,000, while subscriptions poured in from many sources. When the performance began it was said that Drury Lane had never held such a large number of people.

SANTO DOMINGO.

New York, April 28.—A German steamship, which has arrived from Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, reports that 300 government troops were engaged in the recent attack on the Jiminez force at Guayacan, says a Herald despatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I. After a fierce battle the government troops were defeated. Their losses were 41 killed and sixteen wounded. Generals Cabrera, Arroyo and Luna were killed. Twelve of the Jiminez force were killed.

Sponge Fishers Taken.

Havana, May 2.—The American schooner Irene has been captured by the Cuban revenue cutter Arana while fishing for sponges close to the north coast of Pinal Del Rio. The Irene started to sail away, but a couple of blank cartridges fired by the Arana caused her to heave to. The Irene cleared from Key West three months ago for Nicaragua. Since then she had been sponge fishing. She has 300 sponges on board. The crew of the Irene consists of Captain Curry, five negroes and two white men.

INTO A BURNING BRIDGE

Accident to a Great Northern Passenger Train.

Crookston, Minn., May 3.—A passenger train on the Great Northern running from Duluth to Larimore, N. D., ran into a burning bridge over Clearwater river, resulting in serious injury to 25 persons. No one was killed.

Engineer Murry and Fireman Regan jumped after running their train across the bridge, with the exception of the last coach, which caught fire, thus causing a panic among the passengers. Conductor Bryant directed a systematic exit from the burning car. Several persons jumped from the car windows and rolled down a 25-foot embankment.

WORLD'S FAIR TRAIN WRECKED

Kimmswick, Mo., April 30.—The fast morning train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad, known as No. 18, running as a World's Fair special, was wrecked one and a half miles from here today. The engine struck an open switch, and, with the exception of the last sleeper, all the coaches were derailed. It is reported that the list of dead and injured will reach nearly fifty.

Nine dead bodies have been removed from the wreck, only one of which has been identified. Six passengers are seriously injured and twenty are suffering minor wounds.

The wreck occurred while the train was going at an excessive rate of speed. Last night there was trouble with a freight car on one of the fast trains and it was necessary to abandon it on the main line near Wicks' siding.

The engine turned completely over, pinioning Engineer Bailey beneath tons of steel. Master Mechanic Taboor, who riding in the engine, was also instantly killed.

Fireman Gumpert was thrown a great distance from the wreck and escaped falling beneath the engine. He is seriously injured, however, and not expected to live. The baggage car was thrown nearly one hundred feet from the wreck and is entirely demolished. The two coaches directly in the rear of the baggage car were also overturned and badly wrecked. The sleeping car in the rear of the coaches was thrown on its side and damaged.

MORGAN LOSES GRIP.

New York, April 30.—In an article reviewing J. P. Morgan's relations with big railroad systems the Globe seeks to convey the impression that Mr. Morgan is relinquishing large interests and gradually preparing to retire. It says:

"J. Pierpont Morgan has lost control of the Erie railroad, of which he has been the ruling power since the company was reorganized by his firm in 1896. The Erie voting trust will expire on May 1 because not more than one-third of the outstanding stock has expressed a desire to have it continued. Although this voting trust all along has been composed of three members, Mr. Morgan's influence has been recognized as absolute and his dictum as final.

"It is an evident fact that he has made no fight to retain personal control of either the Erie or the Northern Pacific railroads. He is apparently satisfied to relinquish the domination of these properties to other interests, so long as he is satisfied as to the integrity and stability of such interests."

PRESIDENTS' LETTERS.

Boston, April 28.—Autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to McKinley and of the members of their cabinets, together with historical documents and letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were sold at auction at Libbies yesterday. Good prices were realized. A complete set of autograph letters of the presidents, sold separately, brought $248.75, the prices paid for the individual items varying from $56 for a Washington letter to $1.50 for one by Garfield. Some of the prices were: John Adams, $18; Jefferson, $11; Taylor, $15; Lincoln, $16; Johnson, $16; Grant, $44, and McKinley, $5.

Spain Recognizes Panama.

Madrid, April 28.—The council of ministers, at yesterday's sitting, decided to recognize the Republic of Panama.

TOO COOL FOR CROPS.

Germination and Growth Are Retarded.

Washington, May 3.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The Northern Rocky Mountain districts and the states of the Upper Missouri valley have experienced a week of favorable temperature, but throughout the Southern states, Ohio valley and the greater part of the Middle Atlantic states and New England, it has been too cool for germination and growth. Rains have prevented farm work in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and portions of the lower region, Middle Atlantic states and New England, while drought in the South Atlantic and East Gulf districts and over the Southern Rocky Mountain region and Western Texas continues with increased severity. In California and Oregon, as in the previous week, it was unseasonably cool, with damaging frosts in Oregon, but in Washington the conditions were generally favorable.

With the exception of Kansas, Southern Missouri and Arkansas corn planting has progressed slowly, but preparations for this work throughout the corn belt have been extensive, and with good weather the coming week planting will be vigorously pushed in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. In the coast districts planting is in progress as far north as Maryland, but rains have prevented this work in the Upper Ohio valley, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the East Gulf states and Tennessee corn has suffered from drought and low temperatures, but the outlook is more favorable in the Central and West Gulf states, where some has received final cultivation.

In Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, winter wheat has advanced favorably, except where damaged by floods in the last named state. In Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, Maryland and North Carolina, an improvement is indicated, but in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania much will be plowed up, and the outlook in Michigan is poor. Wheat is now heading in Southern Kansas. The crop has advanced favorably on the Pacific coast, the outlook being exceptionally fine in Washington. With practically no rain in the spring wheat region, seeding has been vigorously pushed except in the Red River valley, where the ground yet requires a week of dry weather. Seeding is nearly finished in Central and Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Good stands are reported from Washington and Oregon.

Oat seeding is nearly finished in the northern portion of the central valleys, and is well advanced in the lake region. In Iowa the stands are better than were expected, and while some complaints of slow germination are reported from Illinois the general outlook in that state and in portions of Nebraska and Kansas is promising. A considerable portion of poor wheat in Pennsylvania will be resown to oats.

While most reports indicate that peaches have been extensively killed, the outlook continues promising in sections. Apples and other fruits in the more southerly districts have suffered less injury.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, April 30.—Bradstreet today says: Distributive trade continues quiet at most markets, and April trade the country over has not equalled a year ago. The absence heretofore of the usual volume of spring demand is depressing to dealers, who fear they will be obliged to carry over surplus stocks. Signs of improvement are, however, to be noted in the northwest where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade. Pacific coast trade and crop advices are better than of late and while weather and crop conditions are backward at the south, the exceptionally strong position of the leading interests renders the outlook for the future very hopeful. A favorable development of the week has been the breaking of the drought in the southwest. Backward weather has retarded cotton planting and spring wheat seeding, while crop germination and growth is generally reported slow the country over. During the first four months of the year upward of 15,000 men have struck for various causes, but while there is considerable unrest, rather less than the usual May Day disturbances are looked for.

Price fluctuations this week have been relatively unimportant though the tendency as a whole has been slightly downward. Cotton has been depressed by poor trade reports, and print cloths have further weakened, without, however, encouraging much new business.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending with April 28 number 197, against 199 last week, 173 in the like week in 1903, 174 in 1902, 163 in 1901 and 153 in 1900. In Canada failures for the week number 24 against 11 last week and 12 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 3.—Close.—Prices of wheat today, at the close, were higher than the opening figures. The market tone was strong on all options. The break, which occurred during the morning hours, reached its limit about the non hour and values commenced to gain strength. The strength of the market was probably due to the cash demand developed by southwestern millers and the continued receipt of bad crop damage reports. Foreign cables were lower, though the market was not nervous. The weekly government report came out and wielded a bullish influence.

The opening prices on all grains this morning were lower. Wheat was off ¼c on the July and September. Trading was fairly active, causing prices to go lower. The noon figures showed no improvement.

The market stocks did not show any material gain. The weather map told of a favorable condition existing throughout the country. There were heavy rains in southern Kansas; light rains in Oklahoma, Texas and Manitoba. Foreign cables were lower. The market was receiving no outside support.

Primary wheat receipts today were 218,000 bushels, against 205,000 last week and 334,000 a year ago; shipments were 305,000, against 199,00 and 435,000.

Corn prices closed strong. The cereal had an erratic course all day. A good demand was developed in the east and this with the strength developed in wheat, gave corn its advantage. Foreign cables closed lower.

Corn prices, too were weak at the opening. The market was receiving no support and noon prices were about steady with the opening figures. The reports on weather conditions were favorable to the farmers. The prospect of labor troubles on the great lakes seemed to exert an influence which prohibits traders from entering any large deals.

Primary corn receipts today were 470,000 bushels, against 429,000 a week ago and 509,000 a year ago; shipments were 276,000 bushels, against 268,000 and 555,000.

Oats closed higher in price. The market was quiet all day, little business being developed.

Oats were steady with yesterday's close on the May and September and ¼c off on the July. The noon market was quiet, prices showing a tendency towards weakness. The trading was light.

Clover seed prices closed strong. The market was a bit nervous about the noon hour, but soon settled down and the close was steady.

Clover seed prices opened strong, but the effect was only temporary. At noon the prices had slipped down to yesterdays' close. The market was dull. The receipts were 35 bags, against 250 last week and 77 a year ago; shipments were 390, against 525 and 38.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	May 3 Close.	May 2 Close.
Cash	1.01½	1.01½	1.01¼	1.01½	1.01¾
May	*1.00½	1.00¾	1.00½	1.00⅞	1.01
July	88⅞	89¾	88½	89½	89⅛
Sept	85¼	85½	85⅛	85¼	85½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	53	53
May	51⅝	51	50⅝	51	51½
July	*48½	49	48½	49	49
Sept.	*48	48¼	48¼	48½	48¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	43½	43½
May	43½	43½	43	43½	43½
July	39½	....	....	40	39¾
Sept	32	32	31¾	31⅞	32
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.45	$6.45	$6.35	$6.35	$6.35
Oct.	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	5.77½	5.75
Rye—					
No. 2	..	..	..	71	71
Timothy—					
Prime	..	..	..	$1.40	$1.40
Alsike—					
Prime	..	..	..	6.15	6.15

*Bid.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	88½	89	87¾	89	88⅞
July (new)	84⅛	84¾	83⅜	84½	84⅜
July (old)	85¼	85⅞	84½	85¾	859
Sept. (new)	799	80	79⅛	79⅞	80
Sept. (old)	80¾	81⅛	80½	81	81¼
Corn—					
May	45⅝	46⅛	45½	45⅞	45⅞
July	47¾	48	47⅜	48	48
Sept.	47½	47⅞	47¼	47¾	47¾
Oats—					
May	39⅝	40⅜	39¼	40¼	39¾
July	38½	38¾	38⅛	38½	38¾
Sept.	30¾	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	91½	91½	91¼	91½	91⅞
July	89	85⅝	88⅝	89⅜	89½
Corn—					
May	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	55⅝
July	52½	53¼	52½	52⅞	52

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	96	96¼	95¼	96¼	96
July	81⅞	82⅝	81½	82½	82¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅝	91¾
July	....	....	....	91¼	91½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	90	90¼
July	....	....	....	90⅛	90⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$11.67	$11.67	$11.50	$11.50	$11.70
July	12.07	12.07	11.72	11.72	12.02
Lard—					
May	6.52	6.52	6.47	6.47	6.57
July	6.70	6.70	6.62	6.62	6.72
Ribs—					
May	6.17	6.17	6.15	6.15	6.15
July	6.47	6.47	6.40	6.42	6.45

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 3.—Wall Street.—The tone of the opening stock market was irregular and many of the leading active stocks were lower in spite of a better tone in the London market. Pennsylvania was freely offered on the poor showing of March net earnings but declined only ¼. Some of the coalers showed recoveries from yesterday's depression.

Standard stocks held well during the earlier dealings and ignored the selling of Metropolitan Street Railway. A few of the representative railroad stocks made small advances, but these were quite generally lost before 11 o'clock. Metropolitan Street Railway was quite feverish and lost 1⅛. Biscuit pfd. improved 1, Lackawanna 1¼ and General Chemical pfd. 2 points. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie lost 1.

Selling of U. S. Steel preferred down to 55 carried the whole list off a fraction but it rallied to slightly above last night in sympathy with a rise of 1¼ in Union Pacific. Metropolitan Street Railroad more than recovered its loss. The market became dull at the rally. Bonds were heavy at noon.

Representative stocks sold slightly higher, notably Union Pacific and St. Paul, but the general demand was too small to affect prices materially. The inactive stocks moved more independently. St Paul and Omaha preferred rising 5 and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1. New York Air Brake fell 3¼. Sloss Sheffield Steel 1½, and Wheeling & Lake Erie 1.

Speculative interest in stocks was at a low ebb during the afternoon. The market made no further progress upwards and was inclined to sag before the edd of the hour.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	18⅛	..	..	18⅛
Am. Sug. R. com.	126½	127¼	126¼	126¾
Atchison	72	72½	71⅞	72⅛
Atchison pfd.	92⅝	93	92⅝	93
Anaconda	76½	..	..	76½
Amal. Copper	47½	47½	46¾	46⅞
Alton com.	38	37¼	37⅝	38¼
Balto. & Ohio	78⅞	79⅛	78¼	79⅛
Blyn R. Trans.	45⅝	46⅛	45¼	45⅝
Can. Pac.	116¾	117	116½	117
Chic. G. W.	16	16	15⅝	15¼
Clover Leaf	26¼	..	..	16¼
Con. Tob. 4s.	58⅝	..	..	58⅝
Corn Products	13	..	..	13
Del. & Hudson	156	157	156	157
Erie com.	24	24½	23⅞	23⅞
Erie 1st pfd.	63⅛	63¼	63	63¼
Ice pfd.	27⅞	....	....	27⅞
Ill. Central	130¼	130¼	130⅛	130¼
Louis. & Nash	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
Leather com.	6⅞	....	....	7
Leather pfd.	79½	....	....	79½
Manhattan	142⅜	142½	142¼	142¼
Mex. Central	7	8⅛	7	8⅛
Metropolitan	109½	110	108⅝	110
Missouri Pacific	92	92	91½	91¾
M., K. & T.	17	....	....	17¼
N. Y. Central	115⅜	....	....	115¼
N. & W. com.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
Ont. & Western	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅞
Penn. Ry.	11	118	117¼	117⅞
Reading com.	43¼	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
Rock Island	22⅛	22¼	22	22⅜
Rock Island pref.	63	63	62⅝	63
Rep. I. & S. Co.	6¾	....	....	6⅞
Rep. pref	42½	42½	42¼	42⅜
South. Ry	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛
South Ry pref.	84	....	....	84
St. Paul	142¾	143½	142⅝	143⅜
South. Pac	47	47½	46¾	47¼
Ten. C'l & Iron	35¼	36	35	35¾
Union Pacific	83¼	84¾	83⅛	84⅛
U. P. conv. 4s.	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
U. S. Steel	10½	10½	10	10⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	55⅝	55¾	55	55¼
Virginia Chem.	28	28¾	27½	27½
Wabash com.	18	....	....	18
Wabash pfd.	37	37¼	36⅞	37¼
Wab. Deb. B's.	61	61¼	60⅝	61¼
Wis. Central com.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.70; poor to medium, $3.90@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.60; cows, $1.75@4.75; heavies, $2.25@4.50; canners, $1.75@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.00; calves, $2.50@5.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.65.

Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; tomorrow, 30,000; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, 4.65@4.85; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.85; rough heavy, $4.60@4.75; light, $4.55@4.70; bulk of sales, $4.65@4.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.50; fair to choice mixed, $3.74@4.75; native lambs, $4.50@6.10.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 3.—S., H., W. & B.'s Special Report.)—Cattle 30 cars; hold-overs dull. Hogs, 25 cars; 5c higher; yorkers, $5.00@5.05; mixed, medium and heavy, $5.05@5.10; pigs, $4.90. Sheep, 40 cars; market weak; lower on sheep and lambs. Best calves, $4.75@5.25; fair to good, $3.50@4.25.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., May 3.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report.)—Supply hogs light, stronger; heavy and medium, $5.00@5.05; heavy yorkers, $4.95@5.00; light, $4.80@4.90; pigs, $4.70@4.75; sheep firm, $4.00@5.35; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 3.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs receipts, 15 cars; market 5c higher; yorkers, mediums and heavies, $4.95; pigs, $4.75. Calves receipts, 150; market strong; top calves, $4.75@5.15. Sheep and lambs receipts, 4 cars; market strong; choice lambs, $5.90@6.00. Cattle receipts, 4 cars; market steady.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter, very firm: fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25@26c; solid pack, 24@25c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 11½@12c.

Renovated Butter—Per lb., tub, 17@17¼c; renovated butter, per pound, prints, 18@18½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16@16½c per doz.

Asparagus—Per bunch, 30@40c.

Celery—Florida, per doz., 75c@$1.25.

Lettuce—Per pound, 12c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Peas, per hamper, $1.75@2.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 50c@$1.

Strawberries, per crate of 24-qt., $4@5, as to quality.

Florida Tomatoes — Choice, $2; Florida Tomatoes, fancy, $2.50@2.75.

New Cabbage—Per crate, $2.25@2.50.

Onion Sets—Yellow stock, $4.00; white stock, $4.00@4.50.

Potatoes—$1.15 to $1.20 per bushel.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, $1@1.25.

Cranberries—$2.50@3.25 per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60@75c.

New beets—Per dozen bchs., 75@85c.

Carrots—Per bushel, 75c@$1.

New carrots—Per bunch, 85@90c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 75@85c.

Spinach—Per hamper, 75@85c.

Poultry (alive) — Fowls, 12c; young chickens, 12@13c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11c; geese, 10c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 13@14c; young chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 13@14c; geese, 11@12c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, May 3.—Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard easy; prime western steam, $7.00.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 3-16@3 7-32; centrifugal 96 test, 3 11-16@3 23-32c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16@2 31-32. Refined, firm; crusehd, 5.45; powdered, 4.85; granulated, 4.75.

Petroleum easy; refined all ports, 8.10@8.15.

Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 31@37c.

Butter firm; receipts, 1,351; extra fresh creamery, 24@24½c; creamery common to choice, 14@23½c; state dairies, common to choice, 14@23c; held creameries, common to choice, 13@20c. Cheese quiet; receipts 4,735; state full cream large and small fancy September, 10¾@11c; do good to prime, 9@9½c. Eggs bare steady; receipts, 21,361; state, Pennsylvania and nearby average finest, 19c; do firsts, 18c; western storage selections, 18½c; do firsts, 18c; southern firsts, 14@17c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, May 3.—Butter steady; creameries, 14@23c; dairies, 13@21c. Eggs steady at mark, cases included, 16@16½c. Cheese easy; daisies, 9@9½c; twins, 8½c; young Americas, 10@10½c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, May 3.—Poultry, alive quiet; western chickens, 12½c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 12@13c. Dressed, weak; fowls, 13½c; turkeys, 15@16c.

Cotton.

New York, May 3.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@6 points under liquidation of room selling, promoted by lower cables and more favorable weather reports, in connection estimated increase of ten per cent in cotton acreage as reported by a leading trade authority. There was, however, demand at the decline, with sellers of yesterday and last week covering, on the small receipts and claims of an improved spot demand, and the market after declining another 5 or 6 points, showed rather a steadier undertone with prices fluctuating within a 5-point range.

At midday the market was quiet and steady, net unchanged to 7 points lower. The weekly crop weather report from Washington, issued at noon, was less favorable than anticipated, but it failed to stimulate demand. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 13.65; middling gulf, 13.90. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports: Today, 6,000 bales, against 8,490 last week and 15,037 last year. For the week, 38,000 bales, against 41,303 last week and 67,293 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 2,507 bales, against 3,886 last year and at Houston, 1,440 bales, against 6,904 last year.

Cotton futures opened steady at the decline. May, 13.24; June, 13.35; July, 13.48; August, 13.20; September, 11.78; October, 11.31; December, 11.17; January, 11.20.

Spot cotton closed quiet, ten points lower; middling upland, 13.55; middling gulf, 13.80; sales, 613 bales.

Wool.

Boston, May 3.—Wool demand general except that local dealers have moved 3,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, principally Montana, and over 1,000,000 pounds of foreign cross-bred at low prices. Fleece wools quiet and firm; Ohio washed delaines about 84c; unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio delains about 24@24½c. Washed XX and Ohio fleece steady, 32c for best lots.

Michigan delaine, 31@32c; one-quarter and three-eighths blood unwashed wools, nominal, 25@25½c for Ohio and 23@24c for others.

Half-blood unwashed fleeces scarce and firm; Ohio, 25@25½c; Michigan, 24c.

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